Scarlet fever prevailed in the neighborhood in each of the above cases.

There are cases of Measles and Bronchitis grouped under this head, in all of which the reporter throws the blame upon those diseases, and declares that in his opinion the vaccination had nothing to do with the death. As the general principles which I shall lay down are exemplified in the two cases of scarlatina above described and apply equally to the cases of measles and bronchitis, it is unnecessary to detail any more of the cases under group 'E'.

Now I think I shall show, that upon received principles of pathology (outside i.e. of the germo-maniacs) that vaccination in the two cases recited, caused the Scarlatina.

To those who persist in regarding diseases as specific entities, engendered by their own proper seed as a cabbage from cabbage-seed, this statement will appear absurd; but I think the fact has been sufficiently established that disease is a condition, and not a thing.

The vaccine poison, introduced into the system by inoculation occasions a diseased discrasia, which affects the neighboring cells, and the cells thus diseased infect their microzymas. These ferments then affect the body in this or that varying form according to the constitution of the individual or of the atmosphere which surrounds him on every side. That prince of observers, Sydenham, in several places in his works, calls attention to the fact that during the prevalence of any epidemic, every disease is apt to take on some of the characteristics of the epidemic; (M.O.Cap.2,13,Ed: of the Sydenham Soc: Vol:I.,p.36 & M.O.Cap.5, sec.9., ib., p.230) hence in a like case the vaccination incited the out-break of scarlatina (Cases XXXVI. & LIII.) above described. #

I have had a personal and very afflictive illustration of the truth of Sydenham's observation in my own person. On the 8th. October,1903, I went to the Municipal Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. on the understanding that I was to be permitted to treat the small-pox patients there, for their benefit and the instruction of the physicians in charge. According to Dr.Preston of Chester, Pa., who had practiced the system I adopted, and which I had explained to him, the patients I treated were to be placed absolutely under my care.

It was to the success Dr.Preston had achieved that permission for me to demonstrate the method had been given; and Mr.R.N.Taylor, a well known merchant of Philadelphia completely bore out his statement as to the terms upon which I was to enter the hospital. I found, however, that I was not to be permitted to take charge of the cases, and that the

~~Group B~~. 391 There remain to consider the septic cases - group 'B'.

Case LXXXII., G.B., female, aged five months; vaccinated April 4th.1889. died May 21st., 1889. Certified cause of death - "Vaccination-Septic-absorption."

Calf-lymph (Renner's).

> "No inflammation at end of first week. Vesicle not opened. About tenth day vesicles began to discharge, causing secondary vesicles on arm (Were these secondary vesicles 'correct? It would seem so.)..... arm much swollen and poultices applied. The four vaccination places coalesced and never healed. Child taken to a hospital where it remained six days; bronchitis supervened and she died nearly two months after vaccination."

Dr. Coupland (the reporter) attributed the death to accidental inoculation with septic matter. Conveniently forgetting that septic matter, (the vaccine virus) had been intentionally inoculated.

Ib: Case XCVII., E.B., female, seven months. Vaccinated October 17th., 1888, certified cause of death "Septicaemia" the cause whereof is explained as "Abscess in the axilla; 3 or 4 weeks after vaccination".

> "The arm was long in healing, being covered with an eczematous crust and the axillary abscess occurred on the same arm as the vaccination."

Yet Dr. Coupland considered "The case to have been one of LATE septic infection through an open sore."

Not one tittle of evidence of any such 'late' infection, or of any infection at all except that of the vaccination itself; and this is confirmed by the arm being 'long in healing' - the eczematous crust and the axillary abscess.

Quite a number of this group are sought to be excused, or at least palliated on the ground of "insanitary surroundings".

One of the pathological objections to vaccination, especially when promoted by law, is that very few of its victims can be residents of May Fair in London or of Fifth Avenue in New York. And yet Dr Willson in the very elaborate paper above quoted (supra Draft 294) says: that the vaccine wound is a surgical ~~of~~ condition that requires "as skilful care as an abdominal incision"; a care that is, that not one person in a thousand of those upon whom the operation is forced can by any means command!

Dr:Collins and Mr:Picton in their dissent opinion give an analysis of 133 cases of the 205 reported on by Drs:Acland & Coupland as furnished by those gentlemen, and therefore subject to akl the defects arising from their incurable desire to "preserve vaccination from reproach" which seem to me to throw an intense light upon the true pathology of vaccination; it is as follows; the analysis, it is to be noted is that of Drs:Acland & Coupland:

Cases in which vaccination was followed by glandular abscess..... 3
Cases in which vaccination was followed by cellulitis or sloughing and in which there is ground for supposing that the lymph or vaccinator was at fault..... 3
Cases in whichvac: was followed by cellulitis or sloughing, in which there is evidence of someextraneous source of danger..... 9
(It is to be remembered that even if this be true, had the victim not been vaccinated the injury would not have occurred. M.R.L.)
Casesin which vac:was followed by erysipelas in which no extraneous cause was found..... 14
Cases in which vac:was followed by erysipelas, in which there is evidence to show that either the vaccinator or the lymph was at fault 32
C:inW:V:Was Fd:by Erysipelas, in which there is evidence to show that there were extraneous sources of danger apart from the method of vaccination or the lymph..... 43
(See author's note above. M.R.L.)
C:in Wh:vac:was fd:by erysipelas, in which the vesicles were irritated or ~~XXXXXX~~.the.scabs.injured..... 8
(Is it not absurd-nay monstrous-to produce such an irritation as to induce such scratching? M.R.L.)
Cases in which vaccination was followed by ulceration of vesicles..... 4
Cases in wh:vac:was followed by pyaemic or general septic infection and in which there is ground for suspecting that the lymph or the vacccinator was at fault..... 5
Cases in wh:Vac:was followed by pyaemia or general septic infection, in which there is evidence of insanitary surroundings or other sources of danger..... 11
Gangrenous or phagedaenic ulceration..... 1

The dissent commissioners also quote the report of Dr:Barlow, before referred to (sup:p.2o3) upon a series of injuries which occurred in Norfolk in 1890. "In the course of March in that year some 16 children suffered from inflamed arms, several exhibiting secondary abscesses in the axillary glands, with subsequent wasting and great disturbance of health Three terminated fatally....."

Now it is to be borne in mind that even those who recovered did so with their vitality permanently lowered

Dr:Collins & Mr:Picton also refer to the disasters at Asprieres (Aveyron,) mentioned sup:p.202.) whch but for the indomitable perseverance and self-sacrifice of Mr:Wm:Tebb would have been hidden up in official denials. The report in this case was made to the "Comité consultatif d'hygiene publique et des Actes officiels de l'administration Sanitaire, by Messrs:Pasteur, Proust and Brouardel; names sufficient to ensure that every effort possible would be made to "preserve vaccination from repoach"; Although every effort such was made, the facts were too patent for even messrs Pasteur & Brouardel effectually to conceal them.

342 Geheimrath Dr. Eulenberg at the meeting of Naturalists and Physicians at Leipzig, 1872, reported on the authority of official investigation, Protocol, p.194, that fifty persons out of one hundred and forty vaccinated had been syphilized, it having been subsequently discovered (?) that the vaccinifer had LATENT hereditary syphilis. How much more probable is it that the syphilis had been invaccinated upon the unfortunate vaccinifer! It is also probable ~~that~~ may almost certainly that many of remaining 90 will suffer from syphilitic symptoms at some future time. In the Archives General de Médecin of June 6th., 1860, is reported the case of a recruit who had a chancre which healed and he supposed he was quite well. Later he was vaccinated and from his vaccinal pustule (which must have seemed specially "fine" to be so selected) all the recruits who entered with him were vaccinated. Secondary symptoms began to appear upon him and upon all the recruits vaccinated from him.

Biennois in his memoir "Syphilis Vaccinale", Paris, 1865, says Quaranche vaccinated six children in the neighborhood of Bergamo from the pustule of a girl who according to the mother's statement had a skin eruption, supposed to be a milk-rash, and gave rise to no suspicion of constitutional infection. The children were from four to eleven months old and out of the six vaccinated five had hard ulcers at the points of vaccination. The syphilitic appearances were confirmed and the children spread the disease in their families. One five months old infected its mother and two wet nurses who nursed her in succession. Three other Mothers suffered similarly and had hard chancres at the breast. One of the wet nurses infected two other children whom she nursed later. The first baby infected her twenty year old sister who had fed her with her spoon. The secondly infected child, five months old, infected her mother at the breast and she infected her husband. The same thing happened with the third, fourth and fifth children, twenty-three persons in all, were infected, of whom at the date of the report four had died.

These disasters are not to be lightly passed over with the remark that Calf-Lymph is now used and that calf-lymph cannot convey syphilis. The assertion is a hardy one and the evidence contradicts it. However cow-pox may have originated, its close analogy to syphilis cannot longer be denied, besides which, as has been shown before, all the vaccine poisons in use have "human lymph" in their several pedigrees.

393 Theresa Birglen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Birglen of 538 East 11th. Street, New York, was born the 22nd. of February, 1889, was a perfectly healthy child until vaccinated. In 1892 the New York Board of Health got up a scare of Small-pox and in consequence of the pressure put upon them by Officials of that Board the parents had this child and another named Joseph vaccinated on the ninth of December of that year, with, of course, the now officially praised "glycerinated calf-lymph". The child, a strong hearty child till then, became feverish at once and soon delirious. The mother took the child to the Willard Parker Hospital on the fourteenth and wished to stay with it, but she could not be allowed to do so unless she paid, which she was unable to do. On the fifteenth of December, 1892 the New York Board of Health gave her a certificate which states that Theresa Birglen "Has received the benefit of a perfect vaccination", and is signed by Charles G. Wilson, President, Charles F. Roberts, Chief Inspector and Emmons Clark, Secretary, and is numbered 230,962. When Mrs. Birglen went to see her child on Saturday the 17th. December, the child was dying, the mother was allowed to remain and the child died in her arms at five o'clock on the morning of the eighteenth, having "received the benefit of a perfect vaccination", on the Ninth. I have the certificate thereof on the 15th. The certificate is in my possession - among the "pieces justificatives" of this work.

Her son Joseph, vaccinated at the same time by a New York Health Board Vaccinator was also in perfect health till vaccinated, but was taken sick almost immediately afterwards. He was born the 20th. July, 1891. Though the parents were very poor they got a Dr.Schmidt to come and see the child on the seventeenth of December. When she returned with her dead child from the Hospital she heard that the boy 394 had been very sick with fever all the night. She took him to the Wil-

lard Parker Hospital, where the child was received and the mother was permitted to stay and nurse him. The child was sick for six weeks, had fever and was delirious for about five weeks. Had tumor in axilla from which pus was continually running. Drs. Lester and Schartz at the Hospital said it was from the vaccination.

In April, 1903, Miss Drury, daughter of the Station Master at Hucknall, Torkard, (England) was Re-vaccinated; she had a very sore arm and died in about a month; the certificate of death gave "cerebral-meningitis" as the cause, and the press in endeavoring "to save vaccination from reproach", yet acknowledged that the re-vaccination -

> "lowered her system and enabled the disease, which was lying dormant (what trash!) to develop more rapidly.....the disease from which the young lady died would have manifested itself in the future, but the result of the vaccination has accelerated it." #109

And this is supposed to exonerate vaccination! There was a total absence of any evidence that any diseased condition was pre-existant to the re-vaccination. The statement that the disease was "lying dormant" is another of those bald assertions to which the vaccinists are prone and was made in this case wholly without evidence to support it. The prophecy that "the disease from which the young lady died would have manifested itself in the future" is equally without evidence to justify it. But even if true - suppose the disease might have carried her off in five, ten or twenty years - is that an excuse for killing her now?

End of Record

"Vaccination Inquirer", Vol. XXV., p.62.

From the Bulletin of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium, Tome XVIII, third Ser.No.1., I have made an abstract of the report of Dr. Olivier of Trazegnies, presented to the Academy by Dr. Hubert Boëns of Brussels and Charleroi, chief Medical Superintendent of the Prisons of Belgium :-

" I have been vaccinated, and for more than fifty years I held the office of vaccinator in the important commune of Trazegnies. My faith in the virtues and harmlessness of vaccination has long been shaken until at last I vaccinated with reluctance and more and more advised my clientelle not to submit their children to the rite.

As I have said I was vaccinated, and still bear upon my arm the vaccinal scars; notwithstanding this, at eighteen years of age I was attacked with small-pox under peculiar circumstances. With a dozen or so of my fellow students at the medical school of Brus-sels I volunteered to help in caring for the patients during the Epidemic of Cholera of 1832. I was at the hospital "de L'Indus-trie" for some months, when I was suddenly seized with vomitings and gripings. It was supposed that I had cholera, but soon a confluent small-pox of the severest character showed itself, and one of the physicians in charge remarked that "If the vaccination does not protect against small-pox - it probably protects against cholera." #K 1103

This did not open my eyes, I was and long remained an ardent diciple of Jenner - but in the course of my medical career I saw epidemics of small-pox succeed one another so frequently and rage with so much intensity in the various villages where I was vaccina-tor that I began to study the question. I vaccinated 'a l'out--rance', I recommended urgently to the local administrators and to my patients all measures of public salubrity and private hygiene; I practiced in the most healthy and most favorably situated locality in all Belgium, on an elevated plateau; and whereas according to the theories I accepted small-pox epidemics ought to disappear, they continued and unceasingly reappeared, as for instance in Lon-don, where vaccination has long been compulsory. But that which entirely destroyed my confidence in the Jennerian method, were the facts which came under my own observation. I saw patients vacci-nated and revaccinated by myself, now with human vaccine - anon with animal vaccine, contract, at various periods - some greater, some less - after the operation, the gravest forms of small-pox and succomb to the disease just as much as the UN-vaccinated; which last were very rare in my circumscription. Nearly every one be-ing vaccinated, it became evident that the pretty considerable con--tingents of death in the small-pox epidemics, which recurred at pretty short intervals, carrying off many of the sick, were furnish--ed almost exclusively, by the vaccinated and revaccinated, the young as well as the old. In the past six or seven years I have not vaccinated more than a dozen children, leaving that business to

110 Neither Dr.Olivier nor even Dr. Boëns seem to have observed how striking a confirmation of the acute observations of Sydenham and of Hah--nemann is furnished by this case. The disease developed as small-pox, but the small-pox took on the character of the prevailing epidemic. So far observation has gone ~~to the extent of rendering~~ the law ~~certain.~~ What follows is theoretical and is submitted for the consideration and observation of future generations of scientific medical observers. Why did the student's sickness take on the form of small-pox notwithstanding the pronounced tendency to cholera? (1)The patient was a young man who had doubtless overworked himself in his generous labors, and so produced the lesions described by Spinzig? (See supra p.) (2) His disease did not take on the form of Typhoid because of his strong youthful vitality, but the milder form known as small-pox in which Nature strives to get rid of the internal diseased condition through the less vital organ, the skin, instead of the mucous membrane.

397 others, and I think I am in a position to quality it as a disastrious practice, seeing that since I vaccinated less and less, smallpox became more and more rare and more benign among my patients. I was one of the first to have recourse to calf-lymph. In 1868 I procured vaccine material direct from the calf for the children of the Notary Van Bastelaer of Trazegnies. I first vaccinated one of his little boys, aged three years. The vaccinal eruption was "beautiful": a little more speedy than those of human vaccine, since on the sixth day I was able to take the virus from this child to vaccinate immediately his younger brother of eighteen months. Up to that date both children had been admirably healthy. They were veritable mirrors of health, both parents were also perfect specimens of robust health and today they still possess a perfect constitution. But when the febrile movement which ordinarily accompanies the evolution and reabsorption of the vaccinal pus manifested itself, the oldest of the two children had a general eruption over the whole body; papules and small vesicles, whereof some presented a slight suppuration, terminating in dessication; he continued very sick for several weeks, but finnally was restored to heal-th." (But assuredly with a lowered vitality, M.R.L.)

"The second child, whom I had vaccinated with lymph of the sixth day from the arm of his brother, was affected much more seriously, and of the nature of malignant pustules. A violent lymph-angites invaded the arm, the neck, and part of the trunk. The ganglia swelled: abscesses, gangliae, and a terrible fever followed. For a long while the unfortunate child hovered in frightful suffer-ings, between life and death. Owing to his excellent constitu-tion and to a ratipnal treatment instituted in consultation with one of my colleagues the child recovered." (But unquestionably with lowered vitality, M.R.L.)

"As a result of all this, at the end of my career, I have become as much the convinced adversary of the Jennerian method as at its commencement I was its zealous but ignorant partisan."

In the same article in the Bulletin of the Belgium Academy, Dr Boëns details numerous cases of his own experience whereof I will now give an abstract. Mdlle. Louise B.. of Monceau-Sur-Sambre, a beautiful young lady, daughter of healthy parents, the oldest of five children all perfectly healthy, herself a picture of healthy childhood till vaccinated when she was two and a half years old. She became sickly: six weeks after vaccination an eruption appeared which continuously increased up to the time she placed herself under Dr. Boëns for treatment when she was twenty-two years old. Her general health was little affected, but her menstruation was irregular and sometimes painful. All sorts of outward applications had been tried without effect. #

This employment of external remedies and of efforts to suppress the eruption measures the lack of knowledge of pathology under which nearly all practitioners of the old school of medicine - that which calls itself 'regular' labor. That eruption, bad as it was, saved the life of the unfortunate victim of official medical malpractice. The efforts to suppress it, or as they ignorantly deemed to get rid of it, had they succeeded would have killed the patient. The same is true of all Syphi-litic rashes and of Gonorrhaeal discharges. The diseased condition must be cured from within, and the eruptions will disappear of themselves.

395 At the time she placed herself under the care of Dr.Boëns, the eruption was dry, diffuse, and of the form and color which character-ize syphilitic eruptions.

M.X....wrote to Dr. Boëns from Brussels the sixteenth of December, 1883, stating that twelve years previously he had been forced to submit to vaccination by the medical authorities of New York. !!! That very shortly afterwards a Lupus developed immediately beneath the right eye and invaded successively the cheek, the right eye, the frontal bone, the nose, and was then but three or four millimeters from the left eye. At Marseilles a surgeon in the hope of saving the left eye excised the right eye and one half of his cheek.

Fact numbered (10) in the "Bulletin".

A little daughter of Benjamin Vand and Jeanne his wife, was vaccinated by Dr.Fromont of Lodelinsart with calf-lymph. Immediately after the vaccinal eruption appeared s=he was seized with septicemia of the gravest character. Enlargement of the arm and of the lymphatic ganglia, abscesses, ulcerations etc. requiring the aid of a physician for more than a year. Dr. Haelwyck who treated her, communicated to Dr.Boëns three analogous cases in his practice, cases of serious accidents following inoculation with animal vaccine to which he called Dr. Boëns in consultation.

Numbered (11) in the Bulletin. M.W... ..Inspector of Education called in Dr.Boëns to treat his daughter seven and a half years old. She was in ruddy health till vaccinated. Ever since that event she has had abscesses on various parts of her body without any other apparent cause, and at intervals of greater or longer time. Both parents in excellent health and have never been ill. The virus employed was calf-lymph.

!!! The vaccinists of New York tell the public that there is no direct compulsion in that State. Lawfully there is none, not even an unconstitutional law to give a simulacrum of legality to it. But, fully alive to the illegal character of their proceedings, the New York Health officials continually press the police of the City into their service, and with their aid forcibly and violently vaccinate those who object to their despotism. ~~And we pretend that we are a free people; and yet no vaccinating tyrant has been slain by his victim?~~ Verily we are far, very far from the times and from the SPIRIT of Wat Tyler or of Patrick Henry. ~~It is only the poor and the defenceless upon whom these medical rapes are perpetrated.~~

399 The child of M.J..... engineer on the State Railroads, a pretty little boy of seven years, issue of thoroughly healthy parents was vaccinated five years ago with animal vaccine, he has now frequent cutaneous eruptions, pustular, large with greatly inflamed areolar which started immediately after his vaccination, up to which time he had been blest with excellent health. Says Dr.Boëns (Ubi sup:) these are cases of veritable chronic septicaemia consequent upon the absorption of organic rottenness which destroys the health of the unhappy vaccinees and turns blooming infants into blood-poisoned wretched beings, exhaling fetid lymph at every breath, at every pore.

(Fact numbered (21) in the "Bulletin".) Michael Leveque saw his three oldest children fall into a state of rottenness at the age of two years, and refused to allow his other children to be vaccinated. He was threatened that they would not be admitted to school if he did not have them vaccinated.

Fact numbered (24) in the "Bulletin". M.Lechien, mine overseer, resid--ing at No. 28 Rue de L'Ermitage, Jumet, Bois-Delville and his wife are persons of robust health and have never been ill. They have four chil--dren, Leona now fifteen is the second, Arthur the youngest will be sev--en in a few days. Up to the age of two years, Leona Lechien enjoyed perfect health, at that time she and a neighbor, Alice Delattre were vac--cinated by Dr. Missonne of Jumet. Eight days later the vaccinal pustules were well developed; they produced the regular cicatrices as later seen by Dr.Boëns. At the sixth day of vaccination a slight fever de--veloped which gradually became very severe. At the end of ten days the vaccinated arm was greatly swollen and the pustules much inflamed on both Leona and Alice. Mr.Misonne was called in, who said the children were seriously ill. The bodies of the children were covered with sores and Leona's vaccinated arm was ulcerated over nearly the whole of its surface down to the middle of the fore-arm. From the fifteenth to the twentieth day the fever was intense. She had convulsions and the right knee suddenly tumified; the child had already been confined to bed

for fifteen days when this tumor appeared. Becoming worse, Dr. Deglimes, of Jumet, was called in, who announced the presence of a very large abscess. Many incisions were made. The bone and subcutaneous tissues of the knee became involved. There has resulted an imflammatory hypertrophy of the entire joint, which had to be treated for a long time and has left an incurable deformity with atrophy and shortening of the limb.

Later Dr. Deglimes vaccinated Arthur Lechien in 1876 at the age of six months. Up to that time he was a perfectly healthy infant. From the time the vaccinal pustules appeared he lost appetite, became feverish, sickly looking, suffering, and for nine months hovered between life and death. Neither these two children, Leona and Arthur, nor any of the other two Lechien children, nor either parent ever had need of a doctor except for these two sicknesses following their vaccination.

Marie, daughter of J. Renotte, miner at Bascoup, Trazegnies : was vaccinated at four years of age; she is now ten, and has ever since her vaccination been a prey to a chronic Eczema, invading the entire body including the head.

(Fact Numbered 19 in the "Bulletin") A child was sent to Dr. Boëns by Dr. L'Hoest for advice. It was six years old. At two years it had been vaccinated and immediately thereafter a hyperplastic tumor commenced to grow in front of the neck. It improved under resolutive and Anti-septicaemic treatment. Do not, says M.Boëns, somewhat satirically, confound this with antiseptic.

Buried beneath the enormous mass of the "Blue Books" which contain the volumnious reports of the Royal (Br.) Commission upon Vaccination, 1889, are the records of numerous cases of injuries from Vaccination, many of them fatal, besides those named in the Report of Drs.Coupland and Acland above quoted and commented upon. That commission sat behind closed doors and from its sessions the press and public were alike excluded. Some of the cases proved before that Commission have already been given in this work, as illustrating some special points in the

pathology of vaccination. Others selected solely for the purpose of further illustrating the pathology of that strange rite, will now be given with ample reference (401) to those reports to facilitate verification.

It is to be remembered that all of the testimonies adverse to the vaccine rite already quoted from those reports, as well as those now about to be, were subjected to as rigorous a cross examination, (112) and the facts alleged, to investigation as searching, as embittered partisanship, struggling desparately for reputation, power and place, and backed by money, practically without limit, could furnish.

Mr. James Gower, had a boy who was perfectly well till vaccinated, and always ill after it. Also a girl who had been vaccinated with calf-lymph and is still suffering though now seven years old. (i.e. it had at that time been suffering for about six and a half years.) 2nd. Report of Royal Comm., pp.202-3.

Mr. Philip Luck had eight children vaccinated and two remain unvaccinated. After his children had been vaccinated, a few days, they were taken ill, the two first with inflammation of the lungs, another with a large abscess at the back of the head, another with a large abscess under the jaw, another with bronchitis directly after they were vaccinated. Two of his children (twins) were very bad with inflam-mation and eruption, and the two that remained unvaccinated have never cost anything for medical attendance; they have never required a doctor at all. (Ib.pp.203-4.)

Stephen Shoesmith lost a child through vaccination. As soon as it was vaccinated it broke out into a mass of sores. At one time they covered the head like a cap almost in a mass; the child inoculated the Mother's breast from suckling, and she had a terrible breast from it The child went on for eighteen months and then died. The child was born the eleventh of August, 1876, was vaccinated when about three mon-ths old and died the eighth of May 1878. (2nd.Rep.Comm:pp.203-4.)

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112 Unfortunately the "Official" reports and reporters were not subjected to any cross-examination.

A child of Alfred Cook was vaccinated and suffers periodically from an eruption around the mouth. (Ib.p.204).

Mr.Frederick Marshall had a cousin die of blood-poisoning as a result of vaccination. (Ib.p.205.)

A child of Mr. John Savage of Kinsale, born on the eleventh of
402 November, 1873, was vaccinated about three months after and on about the sixth day after vaccination the arm was unusually sore.# 413 It suffered for several weeks, causing the parents to lose their night's rest for all that time. At last she was sent to the Children's Hospital in Cork. Before she went there parts of her skin would be clinging to the sheets; she was a mass of sores. She has never been well since. She was in her seventeenth year when the testimony was given. Mr. John Savage heard of a child who had died from vaccination about four miles from where he lived and he went and saw the parents at the funeral. The mother said the arm got very sore about three weeks after the vaccination; then the sore disappeared from the arm and the body came all out in lumps, and these turned into running holes. The whole body was hol-es and you could not sit in the house for the smell of the matter that was coming from those holes; it lingered for nine weeks and then died. The child lived to between five and six months old.

[illegible] was vaccinat-

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Note to P. ~~355.~~ 459

#The quoting of these cases from the reports of the Royal Commission will enable the student to form some appreciation of the M meaning of the ✱ "sore arms" confessed by Dr:Cory as occurring once in every one hundred of his calf-lymph vaccinations. Some of these cases may perhaps be included in the THREE THOUSAnD cases of severe sickness and six hundred deaths from vaccination reported to the Commission by Mr:Tebb.

Mr. Caleb Pocock was vaccinated by Dr. Badcock, (him of the Small-pox-Cow-pox) and became a mass of disease from head to foot, was not expected to live. Is now forty nine years of age. His daughter Annie was vaccinated and had a very bad abscess in the neck shortly after. She suffered severely. (Ib. q.6563, p.215.)

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Another child, a son of the Master of the Union, was vaccinat-n infancy and at the age of fourteen he was still sick and the fa- believed he would never get rid of the effects. Another child, n of Daniel Kelly, had his arm mortify and the body could be seen ough the arm. He saw the body of the child of the name of Nugent ears decayed through and there were holes in the lips of the corpse. pp.208-9.)

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Mr. Brown Lee reported the case of a boy, well when vaccinated and able to walk and run about. He was twelve months old when vaccinated and could never walk after. Mr. Lee saw it in 1874 when it was twelve years old. (Ib.p.218.)

Mr. George Bainborough saw a child perfectly healthy until vaccinated, the son of his employer at Markey Rasen, and shortly after its vaccination its head was covered with sores which one of his medical attendants attributed to vaccination. (Ib.Q.6717). (403.

The Rev. William Fox testified that his brother's child, a fine healthy boy until vaccinated, seemed to have his blood poisoned by it. He was taken ill two or three days afterwards and died within ten days. Has in his congregation a young man who with two others were vaccinated from a child whose mother was a cripple with a running sore in one of her legs. All three of the children vaccinated from this vaccinifer suffered. One died and the other two are cripples exactly as was the Mother of their vaccinifer. # One of the legs of the young man in his congregation is six inches shorter than the other, and is paralysed. Third report of the Royal (Br.) Commission, Q.6909, 6915-6920.

A daughter of William Smith of Leicester, born December 1880, was vaccinated by Dr. Dalley of Syston. Healthy until vaccinated. Before the ninth day there were running sores in her arm from elbow to shoulder. It spread from shoulder to chest, from chest to the face and all over the head. She was a dreadful sight, and had deep scars up to February 25th., 1889, when the Father brought the case to the notice of the Royal Commission. (Fourth Report, p.196) She has not quite recovered, her face was covered with running sores for over two Years.

Mr. John Thomas Payne used to believe in vaccination. His first child was vaccinated and suffered a great deal for years, having sores all over him. HAd abscesses. His next child was a daughter,

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It ought to be unnecessary to point out to the students of this work that this fact is easily understood by the light of Dr.Bechamp's discoveries.

she was vaccinated at the age of four months. From about a fortnight or three weeks after she was vaccinated she broke out into sores from head to foot. Dr.Sloane's assistant, who attended the child with Dr. Sloane, said it was caused through vaccination but that he did not dare put it on the death certificate. (Ib.pp.196-7.)

Mr. Harry Hackett was a journalist: his first child was born in March 1878, and was vaccinated by Dr. Clarke of Leicester. Shortly after his vaccination an eruption broke out on the head and lasted twelve months. The whole of the head was covered, and later the injury appeared in the limbs and back, under the knee, the wrist and the elbow joints. The sores continued down to 1887. Was under medical treatment all the time. Dr. Clifton attributed the illness to vaccination. The child is much better now, but not well. Has three other children, all unvaccinated and are all well. (Ib.p.197.)

Second child of Mr. Charles Eagle, healthy till vaccinated. Born April, 1874, vaccinated in July. An eruption came out over all its body, it died of diarrhoea at six months old. (Ib.p.200)

William Ball saw his brother die as the result of vaccination and three children of his sister had eruptions on the head and other parts of their bodies that they were sickening to look upon.(ib.p.201.)

Robert Hodgson used to believe in vaccination, but was convinced it was wrong from what he saw. While residing at Bradford in 1887 one of his neighbors named Gair had a child vaccinated and it suffered terribly. Was perfectly healthy till vaccinated, became an awful sight, dumb and an idiot. A few months after another neighbor took a child to be vaccinated, it was a fine healthy baby. A week or two afterwards it became a mass of sores. He saw several other children suffering from breakings out all over them from vaccination.(Ib.203

In Many of the cases here described the death certificates were made out in the manner described by Mr.May "to save vaccination from reproach", without any mention of vaccination as the cause of death. In some, the physicians concerned appeared before the commission and contradicted, often very positively, the accounts given by the parents. Whenever this occurred, in the cases given in this work, overwhelming evidence was adduced proving that the parents and not the Doctors told the truth. I have elsewhere remarked upon one of the sad consequences of State-endowed medicine, that it has immeasurably lowered the morality and regard for truth of the profession. Any misrepresentation seems to be regarded as permissable "to save vaccination from reproach" (see among others testimony of Mr.Leavesley and Mr. Ellmore.)

Mrs. Fanny Wood had a daughter, Constance, born the 23rd. of April, 1888. Healthy till vaccinated. At five months old she was vaccinated by Dr. Nuttall. From her extremely healthy appearance had been chosen as vaccinifer for the neighborhood (4th.Rep:Q.15,091.) Her arms and hands and feet swelled, in fourteen days three abscesses formed, and the head was one mass of sores. Dr. Nuttall admitted it was caused from vaccination. The child died the 19th. of November, 1888. The death certificate did not mention vaccination. There was an inquiry by the Local Government Board, by Dr. Ballard, who reported that the neighborhood was in an unsanitary condition! (Ib.p.204 & 489-91.) Mr. I. Leavesley said that the sanitary conditions were not by any means such as to originate erysipelas in the child. (Ib.Q. 15,046, p.236.) They were equal to the general conditions of like neighborhoods. There was nothing to arrest attention on that point. (Ib.Q.15,052, p.236.)

Mrs. Kate Hart had a daughter Annie born the eleventh of February, 1887; she was vaccinated in the following October. She was perfectly healthy till vaccinated. About three days after she was vaccinated she began to be ill, and about seven days after she began to swell in every joint in her body. Three punctures had been made, two of which did not take and on the one that took it went into a large black hole. The child's head was double the size it ought to be and after the child's death it was the color of ink; the child died in November, 1887. (Ib.p.205 & 228-232.)

Mr. James Leavesley, a boot and shoe manufacturer and a member of the Board of Guardians for Barrow and of the Leicester Town Council confirmed this account and said the four punctures had eaten the flesh away into one deep sore down to the bone, the arm was intensely swollen (Q.15,038-9. See also Q.17,904-929). Also the testimony of Mr. William Palgrave Ellmore another member of the Barrow Board of Guardians who said: "I visited Mr. Hart's house about November 10th. and saw his child, and a more heart-rending and pitiable sight it was never my lot

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to see. The child's body was swollen in every joint, and many parts were perfectly raw. The vaccination arm was considerably swollen and inflammed, and had a large open discharging sore. The child's eyes were swollen to such an extent that I doubt if it was possible for it to see. He visited the child on three subsequent occasions.

A son of Mrs. Emma Wardle, born the second of December, 1874, was vaccinated February 15th., 1875, by Dr.Sloane with a 'lymph' which he specially recommended and charged specially for. About three weeks afterwards the child suffered from sores half way up his back; large places used to peel off like scales of a fish. They lasted for a year or more. After treatment the back seemed to get well, but a large swelling came to the top of the knee (the right one) and made him a crip--ple. Then he had a tumor upon the calf of his left leg and after some time it became a sore. It kept eating away till his death on the 1406 eleventh of December, 1885. He was eleven years old and was a cripple for more than eight years. The last Doctor who attended him put "scre--fula" into the death certificate, but none of his family on either pa-rent's side ever had scrofula before. She has had five children since, and would not allow any of them to be vaccinated, and they are all well. (Ib.p.206-7), Mr. Leavesley also saw the child. He describ--ed it as "a most revolting case", the boy died at the age of twelve years after a life of excruciating suffering. (Q.15,021, p.235.) When he visited the home of the child he had to stand by the door, which he held open in his hand, and the stench as the child's leg was being unbound was such that even then, with the door open and he close to it, he could stay but a short time. The grandmother, a Mrs. Payne, relat-ed the clinical history of the child from the date of its vaccination up to which time it had been thoroughly healthy; the inflammation from the arm had seized every joint in the body, they were expecting almost daily that the bone of one leg would be entirely decayed through and the leg fall off, but death put an end to the child's sufferings. (Ib. Q.15,023, p.236.) # (115)

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See Note foot of Page No.357.

Mr. Leavesley saw a child named Wragg, healthy till vaccinated It became imbecile. The inflammation from the arm went to the brain, and the child gradually lost its rationality and became what he saw it to be at the age of six years. It was quite imbecile. He saw the same child three years afterwards. Atk the age of twelve it was broug-ht to the Leicester work-house and died there at the age of thirteen years. (Ib. Q.15,005, p.235. Fourth Report Royal (Vac) Com 1889

Mr. Edward Hollis Irons used to believe in vaccination and had his first child vaccinated by a private physician along with others whose parents he knew. His child and one of the others had very bad
407 arms. In the case of his child the inflammation extended all down the arm and up and over the shoulder and partly on the chest. It lasted about three weeks duribg which time the parents got no rest. None of his other children have been vaccinated, they have always been in good health. The child of Mr. Thomas Gamble of Melton was as bad as his own and made his mother sick through nursing him. It extended over her face, breast and arms. That child died from the operation. The certificate says, "death from sloughing of vaccine vesicles three weeks; bronchitis -- days ". (Ib.207-9.)

George Ward, son of Joseph Ward was vaccinated by Dr. Allen of Ripley. He was attending Mr. Ward's brother-in-law and saw the child and asked to vaccinate him because he said "I never saw a finer child in my life". From that day the child began to pine away, as though it were ill with consumption. Large liver-colored lumps formed under the right ear which grew to the size of an egg, finally broke and discharged most filthy matter resembling cow-dung, and frightfully of-fensive. He suffered great pain for three or four years. Had two other children vaccinated. They broke out into a complete mass of sores upon face and neck and every year, both at spring and fall # 116 they show the same signs as they did shortly after vaccination. This went on for many years, used to tie the arms of George at night with

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The student will remember the periodicity occurring in the case of Regnier. Sup.p.

soft flannel to keep him from scratching himself. Of eleven children, four were vaccinated and seven unvaccinated. The unvaccinated are far more healthy in every respect. (Ib. 210-211).

Thomas William Thornton, farmer, believed in vaccination until his experience in his own family taught him that it was of no use as a preventative of small-pox. #117 His sister Mary was vaccinated when four months old in June 1886, and had small-pox in the early part of 1872. Immediately after vaccination her arms ~~#~~ became swollen and inflammed and 408 covered with vesicles resembling the vaccination pustules and these spread over every part of the body. She was ill for nearly four years. Both of his sisters suffered from small-pox, although vaccinated. His wife's sister, Lily Fryer, suffered terribly from vaccination. Inflam--mation and abscesses followed and she was ill a very long time. (Ib.p.219-20.)

Josiah Stafford, a farmer, stated that one of his sisters was vaccinated when about a year old in May 1853 by Dr. Franks. Her arm turned black and she had violent convulsions, lying in them a very long time and she never recovered from her vaccination. She died in 1889 as a consequence thereof. (Ib.p.220).

A.S.Martin had three children who suffered greatly from vaccination. They had very bad arms, dwindled almost to shadows and were always ailing. They were all healthy till vaccinated. Two died from Bronchitis.#118 The third child had an eruption all over the body, which the Doctor called 'measles'. She continued ill with it, whatever it was, a very long time and has never been well since. She did have measles four years after her vaccination, so that if the diagnosis of the first attack was correct she had measles twice within four years. His remaining child is UNvaccinated, strong and healthy (Ib.Q.12,442, p.126.

~~#~~ See note ~~Dp. 234~~ ~~##~~ Dp 234

#~~#~~ As will be seen hereafter Infantile Deaths from Bronchitis have largely increased with the progress of vaccination.

Mr. Roland Dunn Smith, M.R.C.S. testified to a series of bad results from vaccination. He was formerly Resident Physician and House Surgeon to the London Hospital. He took to the use of calf-lymph because of some nasty cases he had with human lymph. He narrated a case of a child born August 4th., 1890, vaccinated in three places on the right arm with calf-lymph the twenty-second of October, 1890. Was examined on the 29th. The vesicles appeared normal up to the twelfth of November. On the fifteenth Erysipelas began with redness, swelling, marked induration around the wounds which became deep and sloughed. Temp.103 and varied from 103 to 105. The redness and swel-ling extended down the vaccinated arm to the hand and fingers.

Four other cases vaccinated from the same supply of calf-lymph resulted in Erysipelas. One of them had an abscess under the arm in the axillary gland, from which not less than half a pint of blood and matter discharged. He also cited a case of indurated sores followed by a well marked rash, and which he considered to have been a case of vaccinal-syphilis. He considered the child to have been syphilized by the vaccination. (Sixth Rep. Royal Comm. pp.180-2).

Mr. Thomas Wright a solicitor practicing at Leicester, reported the case of the daughter of a coach-builder named Davies in whom an unmistakable case of syphilis developed after vaccination. The family was free from all such taint. The girl lived many years, suffering horribly and died from the poison introduced into her blood by vaccination. (Fourth Report Ib. p.233.) (Lupus p 255)

The Reverend Albert Smith reported the case of a brother of his who suffered from eruptions in different parts of his body for several years owing to vaccination. He had been in good health with a perfectly clean skin till vaccinated and no other member of the family

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This English Physician does not seem to have made any attempt to set up the untruthful excuse that "germs" must have got in otherwise than with the vaccine poison, as is commonly done by the vaccinal authorities in the U.S. in spite of the fact that Jenner claimed that 'Erysipelas' was an essential condition of true vaccination, and that if unattended with Erysipelas the 'spurious' kind had been used.

The pain suffered by this child must have been very great - it must have been like to the "girdle-pains" of Herpes Zoster.

suffered from eruptions. # He also reported a severe case of disease following vaccination seen by his vicar and himself in the home of a servant to the Hall of their Parish. ## (Fourth Report p.232.)

Mr. Charles Lunn has nine children, three have been vaccinated two of them, one girl and one boy suffered from sore eyes in consequence. None of his other children have been vaccinated and they are all healthy, as healthy a family of children as can anywhere be found, except the two above mentioned. (Ib. p.237.)

410 — Mr. Henry Bailey Bruce was originally in favor of vaccination. Had two children vaccinated. The third child, born September 21st, named Ernest was vaccinated at the age of five months by Dr. Sloane. It was a splendid child before the operation, but directly afterwards its arm became painful, inflamed, and swollen and the child suffered greatly. It never recovered. The child's arm became a mass of mortification from shoulder to wrist, the skin being almost black and threatening to burst with the foul corruption underneath. The child died from it. (Ib. p.240.)

William Keeling, a sergeant of police used to have to serve the warrants upon those who had refused to vaccinate their children. It was the best class of people who so refused. Had one child ill for seven years from vaccination. It went into consumption. Other three children died from vaccination. They were healthy till vaccinated and then dwindled away. Has now two children not vaccinated and are very healthy. (Ib. p.240.)

Mrs. Mary Ann Pearson's son was vaccinated by Mr. Emms on the 28th. of October, 1887. Two or three days after its feet and legs were drawn up and swollen. They became paralyzed. It was healthy until vaccinated. He was then five months old. In a month or two it

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This witness reported some of the persecution to which he and other opponents of vaccination were subjected. In his case he was informed that he would be refused ordination if he persisted in refusing to have his children vaccinated, he was studying for orders at the time, his wife took the child to be vaccinated, and so soon as she got home used salt and water to wash off the virus, only one mark was made and the vaccination "did not take". Except in this instance I have not reported the cruel persecution of the anti-vaccinators in Great Britain as they have no relation to the pathology of vaccination, but an account of much of it can be found spread through the reports of the Commission.

By the "Hall" the witness no doubt meant the residence of the chief land-lord of the Parish.

began to have fits, he never had the use of his legs again and died when a year and seven months old. (Ib.p.390.) Mr. Ellmore, one of the Board of Guardians of Barrow also described the case. His fingers were contracted in such a manner that his Mother was unable to straighten them, any attempt to do so causing the child great pain. The feet and legs were swollen and the skin bright and glossy.

411 Dr. Skinner whose report of the case of the daughter of the Chaplain of the Liverpool Female Orphan Asylum has been given above, reported also the case of the child of a gentleman residing at Eastbourne, who gave permission to disclose his name. Hugh Sumner Scott, son of the Rev. Hugh Von E. Scott, South Lynn, Eastbourne. When born there was a small growth the left side of the spine, the size of a shilling, resembling a mother spot. When six weeks old it was vaccinated by the family physician with apparently 'pure vaccine lymph'. Up to the date of the vaccination the 'mother spot' remained unchanged, but it now took on rapid growth, and at the same time what the mother called "fiery erup-tions" came out all over the child's body, driving it almost frantic day and night for six months, when Dr. Skinner was consulted. In six months the growth had assumed enormous proportions. It was four and one half inches by six inches in diameter add at least two and one half inches deep or in thickness, and the skin over the growth was of a livid hue, with a touch of crimson lake. The following medical men were in the case, Mr. Colgate and Mr. Farnell of Eastbourne, and Dr. Thomas Barlow and Mr. Godlee of Winpole Street, London. They were all of opin-ion that the rapid growth of the infantile 'mother spot' and the <u>burning and itching eruptions were due to vaccination.</u> They called the growth a Sarcoma, they had no doubt about the character of it. Dr. Skinner saw the child for the first time on the sixth of November, 1889, and by the following November all trace of the tumor including the congenital portion of it had disappeared. In fact says Dr.Skinner, "Since November, 1890, now nearly two years, the child enjoys perfect health, but no thanks to the vaccination, which has cost the child and

family much unnecessary suffering, to say nothing of Doctors fees". As every Homœopathic Physician will have surmised, the principal remedy in the case was Thuja occidentalis. 412 It is amusing to observe the anxiety shown by the doctors on the Commission to belittle the case as soon as they found that it had been cured by Homœopathic treatment.

Dr. Skinner then related the case of a son of his own, vaccinated in infancy, thirty years old at the date the doctor was testifying (March 1892.) About six weeks after he was vaccinated he lost the power of his left limb without any apparent cause. He has seen three cases in which infantile paralysis (in two cases with the loss of power in both arms) followed immediately upon vaccination; one happened at Waterloo and the other in the Northern Dispensary in Liverpool. One was a dispensary case and the other in private practice. The paralysis followed about the eleventh day of vaccination. Dr. Skinner's son still walks with a crutch. Paralysis is in his mother's family and the tendency to it, which probably existed, was in his opinion precipitated by the vaccination. (Sixth Rep. of Royal Comm., pp.128-132.)

Mr. William Gordon Little M. B. reported a case of erysipelas following vaccination, causing blood-poisoning, he attributed the whole trouble to the vaccination; there were three large sloughing ulcers on the arm. That was about six years ago; then at Wallsend and Little Hutton he assisted in vaccinations and observed several cases of large sloughing ulcers on the arms, swollen glands etc., cannot say that any had fatal results except those above mentioned. Was taught to believe in vaccination, but has since read and finds it impossible to come to any decided opinion. He found in the Batley and Dewsbury epidemics (then going on March, 1892) that very largely and almost entirely the cases of small-pox were amongst those living in bad sanitary conditions. He also mentioned the fact that the statistics were inaccurate; of six cases recorded as unvaccinated deaths, two at least had been vaccinated and two declared unfit for vaccination. These six deaths, whereof four were thus inaccurately reported, were treated in the small-pox hospital

at Dewsbury and the returns were said to have been furnished by the attendant there. (Ib. p.132-135.)

Mr. David Dakers testified as to a child born October 4th., 1882. She was vaccinated in February, 1883, on the left arm, in four
413 places. The doctor said he used calf-lymph. (Sixth rep. Q.21,234.) Two of the places healed and two remained with scabs which increased and united. At the age of two years and four months matter began to ooze from them and her eyes became sore. In 1887 her arm was still sore, a scab and running alternating. She was weak and thin for her age. On the 26th. of June, 1890 she was examined on behalf of the Commission by Dr. Acland. Her left arm is weak and getting stiff at the joint, probably from non-use, as it hurts her to use it. (Sixth Rep. Q.21,272) She is now in St. Thomas's Hospital under the care of Dr. Payne. She has been kept weak by the pain and drain from the sore these nine years. Her arm has never healed since she was vaccinated. His other children are healthy. (Sixth Rep. Royal (Br.) Comm. 1889, p.141-2.)

~~Dr.~~ Robert Forsyth, M.B., attended the child J.W. of Salford. She had been vaccinated on the thirteenth of August. He first saw her on the sixth of September. The sores were still secreting pus, there was an appearance of recent congestion about the pock marks and extending a distance of about an inch around each pock the surface of the pock mark were (sic) very deep. The next day there was a blush beginning from the lower pock and the next the discharge ceased. The erythematous inflammation had increased as far as the elbow and day by day it went on increasing, attacking one part after another until it had invaded almost the whole body. The vaccination marks were very deep, there was no scab nor any granulations, there was no appearance of healing although the discharge had ceased. There was no material change till death. The child was apparently a very strong one. Death certificate - Erysipelas erythema, the result of vaccination. (Ib. p.42-43.)

James Edmonson, 97 Every Street, Nelson, was in good health till vaccinated; has been ill ever since, suffered severely, is now twelve years of age and still suffers. (Ib. p. 50.)

Mr. Henry Belstead, manufacturer, and for fifteen years a member of the Shoreditch vestry, testified that a sister of a Mr.Money, 414 perfectly well till vaccinated, became so ill in consequence of the operation that she had to be carried about on a pillow for about twelve months. Mr. Money's first child, also healthy till vaccinated, was made seriously ill by it and remained so for months. (Sixth report, Ib. Q.18,530.) Elizabeth Howden, healthy and well till vaccinated on the fifteenth of April, 1883. On the seventeenth of April a rash resembling measles broke out upon her. On the 24th. of April, the vaccinating physician said "Oh? that's nothing, we have plenty of that" and the child died on the 13th. of July following. (Ib.Q.18,531.)

Two comrades of Mr. Samuel Pimlet, who, at the time he testified (1891) was a guardian of the Hackney Union, were vaccinated in 1853 on joining the Metropolitan Police Force in 1853, and died from the vaccination.

Mr. John Whittaker was one of the Aldermen of the Borough of Nelson and chairman of the Burnley Union Board of Guardians. Believed in vaccination up to about three years ago when he began to investigate, being led thereto by seeing Leicester and Keighly successfully resisting the inroads of small-pox, notwithstanding their abandonment of vaccination. Found numerous cases of injury from vaccination and good results from its neglect. There was an outbreak of small-pox in St.Joseph's school in Manchester in 1888, when a vaccinated child introduced the dis-ease which attacked SIXTY-SEVEN INMATES ALL VACCINATED! Also the practical lapse of vaccination in his own town was concurrent with an entire absence of small-pox. (Ib.Q.19,262.)

Mr.John Brunt,M.R.C.S., was in the service of the navy. Was stationed at the Cape. Saw two cases of leprosy # undoubtedly due to vaccination. One was a woman of English parentage named Elizabeth Hart, aged 32, married, living at Wynberg, near Capetown. During an epidemic of small-pox five years previously she had been vaccinated. There was no vesicle, no pustule. In four days the puncture was merely slightly

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See Mr.Wm. Tebbs testimony.

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black. A small lump formed at the spot some months after. The other lumps formed about the region of the vesicle and gradually spread over all the body, principally affecting the left side. In a short time her brows became red and hot, the face, especially the nose, was full of lumps. She spoke of having a sensation as of worms creeping and crawling under the skin with itching and burning: the tubercles after four years were distributed over the whole surface of the body, the left leg was worse than the right. She used to be good looking, but was then a frightful picture. It is the opinion of a large majority of the physicians at the Cape that Leprosy is spread by vaccination (6th Report R. Com pp.110-113.)

Mr. George Brown, M.R.C.S., has observed many cases of eruptions of a very intractable character from vaccination - being pressed by Dr.Bristowe to give instances, he gave the name of a patient, H. in the Caledonia Road in whom the disease communicated was a most intractable skin disease, commencing with a number of secondary eruptions around the vaccination itself, spreading over neck and head till the head became covered with an impetiginous kind of eruption. (Q.20,417-421.) He thinks Tuberculosis is transmitted by vaccination. He was house surgeon at the North Eastern Hospital for Children in the Hackney Road, and had large opportunities for judging as to the prevalence of congenital syphilis among children. He thinks that four per cent of the children brought to that Hospital exhibited manifestations of Syphilis CONGENITAL or ACQUIRED. (Ib.Q.20,360.) He said "If you have a child brought to you with a skin eruption, it is almost certain that the child has been vaccinated previously, but then vaccination, is so universal that that does not help us much." (Ib.Q.20,434.) He thinks tuberculosis is transmitted by vaccination. (Ib.20,371.) Believes more in sanitation as prophylactic to small-pox than vaccination. (Ib.20,441.) Has had experience of Erysipelas following vaccination; if it had not been vaccinated it would not have occurred, so he connected them to that extent. (Ib.Q.20,456-7.) He thought the supposed risks of contagion by small-pox to be greatly exaggerated. Considers the risk of taking small-pox in a properly regulated community to be infinitesimal.

† See testimony of Mr. W. Tebb, and his book "The recrudescence of Leprosy"

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2 c/o

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Gladys Kate Beresford, the child of Mrs. Caroline Kate Beresford of Walthanston, perfectly healthy till vaccinated, was vaccinated on the 4th of April, 1889 by Mr. Edmund Tyson, L.R.C.P. who was the family medical attendant, with Renner's calf-lymph. Mr. Tyson testified before the Royal Comm: 1889 (125):

"He visited the child every day after the eighth day. Two or three days after the eighth day the arm became inflamed and discharged, and after one or two days there appeared a fresh vesicle by the side of the large one and in the course of three or four days they ran into one big place. That occurred with all three as they increased in size.....There was a large leathery mass on each sore it kept increasing for ten days or a fortnight right on. It was very difficult to keep the child from rubbing the arm on account of the irritation; the mother was nursing the child day and night, but by some means or other it inoculated itself close upon the eye, and another place upon the side of the nose....Then I took the child up to see DR. Frederick Taylor at St. Thomas' Street and asked him to admit it into the Evelina Hospital.#

Dr. Frederick Taylor testified that the child was brought to him at his house close to Guy's Hospital-he produced some drawings showing the condition of the child. There was a large sloughing wound on the upper part of the left arm where the child had been vaccinated; there were sloughing wounds on the face and other sores or vesicles."

The child died on the 31st. May, 1889. The case was diagnosed as generalized vaccinia. (126)

The description of this case accords so remarkably with that given of the case of Drs. C.H. Frohn and T.D. Acland, supra p. 273 and to the plate thereof, ~~atlas, plate XXXII, Figs. 2&3,~~ that I at first took those drawings to be the illustrations of this case which Dr. Taylor exhibited to the Commission. The inference is inevitable that the conditions described belong properly to the pathology of vaccination

125 #sixth report pp. 196-7.
126 ib. " 197-8.

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Atlas, Plate 21 Fig. 2, is the portrait of ~~F. F. A.~~ the lower part of the torso and of the lower limb, Frank Edward John Allen born in Ditton's Marsh, near Westbury England on the twentieth of November, 1870. He was in all respects a healthy child except for a slight deformity in the back, the nature of which I have not been able to learn, but which must have been deemed of no importance because the public vaccinators in England are generally careful to obey that part of their instructions which direct them to "vaccinate only subjects in good health." (#127)

When three months old he was vaccinated by Dr. Sharland along with other children. Soon after a number of them were afflicted with blisters and one of the vaccinees died. In the case of ~~F. F. A.~~ Mr Allen the blisters were mostly on the feet and legs, and resembled scalds or burns, (Blebs.) After a time they broke and became running sores; some of them would heal for a time and then break out again, so that in time he lost all strength in his legs. By degrees, his feet began to turn inwards, and to use the victim's language "the toes seem to have changed places with the heel." He was twenty-four years old when the photograph was taken. He can progress only on crutches. His parents took him to several doctors, but no one has been able to give him any re-lief. The portrait shows a case of Talapes Varus of the right foot; his left foot is one of such excessive inversion that but for his description of a progressive turning inwards, it might be taken for a case of aggravated Talapes Vagus. The right foot also shows a tendency towards equinus. (128) He gave permission to publish his case and name in the hope that this suffering might help to preserve others from the like ~~suffering~~.

127 A copy of the "Instructions" issued to the English Public Vaccinators can be found in Appendix 9, p.284-5 of the 3rd. Report of the Royal (Br.) Comm. 1889. The instructions there given were issued in 1887 replacing former instructions to the same effect on this point. I applied for a copy of the regulations in force at the date this unhappy victim was vaccinated and was informed by the Governement Official that there were no more of them to be obtained, but that the instruction as to vaccinating, only persons in good health in the 'Instructions' of 1887 were word for word the same with the Instructions ~~the new ones~~ replaced by those of 1887

128 Mr:Allen ~~personally~~ who furnished ~~me~~ the above facts, also ~~and has~~ sent me the notice served upon his mother under the Vaccination Act of 1867, bearing date the 26th:Decr:1869 with a written statement from which the above is abstracted ~~drawn~~. The notice under the Act of 1867 is of importance, because the pro-vaccinists in this country have attempted to create the belief that vaccination was not enforced in England until after the law of 1874 went into operations. This "error" has been invented to try and avoid the crushing force of the epidemic of 1871 in proof of the worthlessness of vaccination.

416 After many years of suffering he died in 1896.

Now this case is of importance in the pathology of vaccination in connection with the case of B. S., St. Paul, post, p.   in which a case of Chorea was produced by vaccination. Drs. George Stevens and Ambrose L. Raney of New York, have shown that Chorea frequently results from muscular insufficiency of the eye muscles, and the case of B. S. was one of Chorea resulting from vaccination. On the twelfth of December 1902, I wrote to the editor of the medical Journal in which this case was reported, suggesting an insuffiency of the eye muscles in that case, and on examination it was found to be so.

It is well known that all forms of Talipes may result from muscular insufficiency, these are relieved by Tenotomies; but as Tenotomy does NOT remove the cause of the insufficiency it generally recurs unless the patient receives the proper constitutional treatment ~~, which to be right must be HOMOEOPATHIC.~~ Here then we find "Muscular insufficiency" as a pathological consequence of vaccination certainly in one, and probably in two cases. That more have not been recorded is, I believe, due to the fact that medical observation has been directed away from the important facts, as I have often had occasion to remark in the cause of this study.

417 Mrs. Margaret Moslin has a daughter born in November 1881, now eleven years old, was healthy till vaccinated when three months old by Dr. Claremont of Camden Town (London). As the vaccination marks died off a place seemed to gather. She had a little place like a pea, which came out on the chin, gradually increased in redness and went on from one to the other until she had fourteen such abscesses on different parts of her body, mostly on her legs, arms, hands and feet. She has no use of the thumb on her left hand. She has been under a large number of Doctors, they all said it was from the vaccination. From her account it appears that only the homoeopathic doctors did her much good. 6th Report of Royal Com. 1889
(~~Ib.~~ pp.142-4.)

Caesar Dudley Sherrard, M. R. C. S. Surgeon to the Coastguard Station at Eastbourne retired from general practice. Is not an Antivaccinator. Has seen vaccination followed by certain diseases, among others syphilis. Asked to give particular cases, said : A child of perfectly healthy parents and all of the rest of the family healthy, itself healthy till vaccinated, was vaccinated by the public vaccinator and in about three weeks or a month he wss called to see it. It had all the symptoms of infantile syphilis. He called in another doctor to see the case whose diagnosis agreed with his. The parents and other children were carefully examined to learn if there was any taint.
418 There was none. The child improved under anti-syphilitic treatment.
(Ib. pp.144-5).

The attention of the student is called to the fact that the syphilitic symptoms in Dr. Sherrard's case appeared somewhat earlier than the period usually laid down as the "period of ~~inoculation~~ incubation". It has already been shown that that subject needs to be restudied in the case of small-pox. And in the case of Syphilis, the date of the appearance of the symptoms after the casual inoculation of an impure connection, is no guide for that of express inoculation, where the skin is certainly abraided at the time the poison is inserted at the abraided part. In the ordinary inoculation of syphilis this is different. The inoculations of Ricord also illustrate this fact. Some of the commissioners thought that the case could not have been syphilis, because no chancre was observed, but ~~the~~ I think it has been abundantly shown by Dr. Creighton and in these pages that the vaccine sore is itself a chancre!

Mrs. Amelia Whiting testified that she had a child Charles William, who was in good health until he was vaccinated on the twelfth of March,,1890, in three places and died on the first of April of that year. His arm was nearly rotted off. Its shrieks and moans were frightful. (Ib. p.147.)

William John Cuthbert Ward, M. R. C. S., has been medical officer of Health at Harrogate for fourteen years. Has had a large experience in vaccination, first, during his apprenticeship from 1860 to 1865 and has watched its relation to other diseases, especially during his residence in Harrogate. His attention was aroused by seeing a large number of cases of Eczema from all parts of the country brought by parents who asserted that the eczema dated from their vaccination, and has seen the same thing occasionally in patients vaccinated by himself. Has also observed a nondescript sort of eruptions on children who have been several times vaccinated and on whom vaccination "Did not take". These eruptions were of a scaly nature. Has also seen eczema following cases of successful vaccination. Has observed in some cases that the operation has had a very deleterious effect and frequently a peculiar condition of anaemia, - a kind of yellowy waxy pallor, many of them ending in marasmus. Was a very firm believer in vaccination until his observations at Harrogate raised doubts in his mind. Has known of Erysipelas and enlargements of glands as among the ill effects of vaccina-

tion and some fatal cases. Has seen probably a hundred cases of erysipelas following vaccination in his own practice and in consultations to which he has been called with other medical men. The worst case he had was the last one which finally decided him never to vaccinate another child. A fine healthy child was brought to him between the age of three and four months. He refused to vaccinate this particularly fine child; she was taken to a neighbor of his and about twelve days after, the neighbor who had performed the vaccination having gone on a vacation and the witness attending to his practice in his absence, he was called to see the child. Right over the shoulder blade, all over the shoulder to the forearm was a mass of erysipelas; the glands under the arms were inflamed and one of them ultimately suppurated. This was about the twelfth or fourteenth day after the vaccination. The place of vaccination had a slight crust over it and there was a slight discharge of pus. There were four vaccination marks. Two of them were worse than the others. The child was ill for about three weeks from the time he was called to it. Has seen enlargement of the glands come on within six months of vaccination, especially in the case of children of delicate parents or children who had been nourished artificially and more particularly where that curious anaemia before spoken of occurred. Has not seen these evil results in children whose vaccination has been put off till after they were two and a half years old. He does not say that the vaccination is the cause of the enlarged glands, but that it produces a condition of anaemia or malnutrition in the children, and that that condition is favorable for the development of the enlargement of the glands.

Has had thirteen children of his own. The first seven were all vaccinated, four developed glandular enlargement during the earlier period of childhood. His first four children were vaccinated within four or six months; three of the four developed glandular enlargement and one of them died before she was three years old. She developed glandular enlargement about eighteen months after vaccination.

His boy was about four years old when he opened an abscess in his neck. So soon as the oldest girl recovered from her vaccination, she was subject to those curious eruptions he had mentioned and so soon as these subsided the glandular enlargements began. Some time after this the glandular enlargements disappeared in a marvellous way in about three weeks and Professor Haldine of Edinborough said it was the breaking up of the material in the glands produced a creeping form of pneumonia or tuberculosis all through the lungs. She died at sixteen years of age. His younger children who have not been vaccinated are as healthy children as it is possible to find. None of them have glandular enlargements or any of the troubles he has mentioned. Sir William Savery asked if enlarged glands are not very common in children of that age in this country? To which Dr. Ward replied, "Yes, which I put down to Vaccination". 421 Asked "When did you arrive at this conclusion of the pathology of enlarged glands?" He replied "It has come on gradually from my experience of cases". "After I had been more careful in my observation."

He is certain that vaccination does not check small-pox. Has seen plenty of vaccinated people take small-pox: children, young men, maidens, and old people. Has seen persons who have not been vaccinated have charge of small-pox cases and not take it. The very last case of small-pox which he saw was of that class. He believes that vaccination so impairs the system of the child, that when affected by any infantile disease the child has less chance of recovery. The oldest son of his preceptor had been vaccinated in infancy and took small-pox when between seven and eight years old. He was treated in the house in which they all lived and no other inmate of the house took the disease. As Medical Officer of Harrogate he treated a case of a man who lived with his father, mother and brother. He was kept in an upper room : the father and mother attended him. Dr. Ward isolated the whole family, paid them their wages, and took them food and every thing needful. The man recovered and no other member of the household took the disease.

None were REaccinated. He considers SANITATION the best means of keeping down small-pox. Is certain that sanitation and isolation will always be effectual to keep down small-pox and cites his own borough as an illustration thereof. He said: "Small-pox, in fact infectious diseases generally are almost impossible in my own Borough. In my report for last year there were three cases of Scarlet fever, and, I think, only three deaths from all the zymotic diseases in a population of 14,000 two of these were from Whooping-cough and one from diarrhoea. 422 Where you have good sanitation, infectious diseases cannot exist. This opinion is the result of observing the general increase of immunity from infectious diseases of large towns in proportion to the progress of sanitation in them. Sir William Savery tried to get Dr. Ward to admit that Small-pox is an exception to this rule, to which Dr. Ward replied "We have had but two cases of small-pox in twenty years." "We are surrounded by small-pox at this moment, and our sanitary authorities have not adopted any extra precautions. We say that it is impossible : we have such a splendid sanitary area that we do not believe that small-pox can take hold of it." Tried Calf-lymph before he gave up vaccinating. Received some from the Local Government Board, but there was so much blood in it that he hesitated to use it. If cases of Small-pox should be imported into Harrogate he would requisition the sanitary authorities for a placetto isolate them. He would only isolate the cases, not the persons who had been in contact with them. He would NOT care whether the attendants were vaccinated or not. (Sixth Report, PP.149-158.)

Mr. Henry Herbert Taylor, F.R.C.S., & L.R.C.Phys. referred the Commission to certain untruthful statements as to the pretended non-communicability of syphilis by vaccination in a leaflet still being issued by the Local Governement Board, also he purposed to show the similarity between cow-pox and syphilis and that cases of cow-pox and invaccinated syphilis were unavoidably confused owing to their resemblance. He furnished a list of cases of vaccinal syphilis, but as some of them were probably cases of "Vaccinia simulating Syphilis" he calls them "alleged"

#292 cases of vaccinal Syphilis.

The following is a copy of the list in question. A portion of the cases enumerated therein are included in the list of 1863 cases of invaccinated Syphilis given by Dr. Buckley in his work "Syphilis in the Innocent" before quoted. Supra p.

423 - Appendix 11 to Sixth Report of the Royal (Br.) Comm. on Vaccination, 1889. Paper handed in by Mr. Henry Herbert Taylor, F.R.C.S. fourth May, 1892. Alleged cases of Vaccinal Syphilis (See Q.21,854.)

Date....	Place.....	Number.....	Authority.
1800-2 ..	Boston, U.S.	Several.....	History of Variolae Vaccinae, Waterhouse.
1802.....	London....	One.....	Child of Smyth Stuart, M.D.: Dr. Squirrell's Observations on Cow-pox, 1805
1814.....	Undine....	Thirty.....	Marcolini
1821.....	Cremona...	Forty.....	Cerioli
1841.....	Cremona...	Sixty.....	Id.
1845.....	Constantine	Three.....	
1849.....	Coblentz..	Nineteen.....	Medizinische Zeitung, Ap. 3, 1850
1852.....	Frenifels. (Bavaria)	Eight.....	Dr. Hubner: Intelligenzblatter: Bayr: Aerzte. 1854.
1852.....	Paris.....	Two.....	Auzias Turenne
1856.....	Lupari....	Thirty-four..	
1855-7...	Dipson, nr (Pesth.)	.....	Oester: Zeitschrift fur Prakt: Heilkunde 1862. (Bohn, p.322.)
1857.....	Rufina....	Fourteen.....	
1858.....	Cherburg..	Two.....	Lecoq.
1858.....	Manchester Eng.	Fourteen.....	Whitehead, Third report of Clinical Hospital, Manchester.
1861.....	Rivalta...	Forty-six....	Coggiola.
1861-5...	U.S.A.....	Several hundreds.	Joseph Jones, M.D., Researches in Spurious Vaccination, 1865.
1862.....	Torre de.. Bussi	Five.....	Dr. Adelasis. (Congres Médicai de Lyons, Sept. 30th, 1864.)
1868.....	Bergonne..	Two.....	
1865.....	Paris.....	Twelve.....	Depaul.
1866.....	Auray..... (Morbihan)	Twenty-five..	Depaul, Bulletin de L'Académie de Médicine, XXXII., p.201 & 1,033.
1866.....	Rosheim... (Alsace)	Ten	
1867.....	Cardeillac (Lot)	Thirteen.....	
1866.....	Argenta... (nr. Ferrara)	Twenty-seven.	Gamberini, Gazette des Hospitaux, 1873, p.505
1870.....	Scheinitz. (Styria)	Thirty-four..	Allgemeine, Wiener Med. Zeitung, 1870, Archiv: für Dermat: 1870.
1871.....	London....	Twenty-one...	Hutchinson, Illustrations of Clinical Surgery, Fasciculus, XV.
1871.....	London....	One.....	T. Smith, Clinical Society's Trans. Vol. 4
1872.....	Lomdon....	One.....	Hutchinson, Ibid.
1876.....	London....	One.....	Ibid.
1873.....	London....	One.....	Hulke, Medical Times & Gazette, Feb. 8th. 1873.
1876.....	Lebus..... (Prussia)	Fifteen.....	Denschrift to German Commission, 1884.
1876.....	New York..	One.....	Dr. Taylor, Archives of Dermatology.

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Date....	Place.....	Number.....	Authority.
1878....	Switzerland	Two.....	Bulletin de la Société Médicale de la Suisse Romande.
1880....	Algiers....	Fifty-eight	Journal d'Hygiène de la Science Libre No. 21
1883....	London.....	Forty.....	Reported in Dr. Makuna's Vaccination Inquiry.
1883....	London.....	One.....	Drewitt, quoted by Lee in Holmes' System of Surgery.
1884....	France.....	One.....	Bulletin de L'Academie de Médecine, Paris, September 9, 1884.
1885....	Turin.....	Thirty-five	Layet, Traité pratique de la vaccination animale.
1889....	Oise.....	Five.....	Bulletin de L'Academie de Médecine, Paris, August 6th, 1889.
1889....	Motte-aux-Bois.	Forty-three	Bulletin de L'Academie de Médecine, Paris, No. 37, 1889.
1889....	Paris.....	Two.....	Fournier, Lecons sur la Syphilis Vaccinale.
1889....	London.....	Two.....	Hutchinson's Archives of Surgery, October, 1889.
1890....	London.....	Three.....	Ibid. January, 1890.
1891....	London.....	One.....	Ibid. January, 1891.

The following table extracted, partly calculated, from the official "Annual Reports of the Health of the Imperial Navy (of Japan) from 1887 to 1901, procured at my request by the Secretary of State, gives the numerical facts as to vaccination and syphilis, as they occured in the Japanese Navy. It will be observed that the vaccinations, which are largely re-vaccinations, fluctuate greatly, but on the whole they increase more than do the numbers of the force. The cases of syphilis increase in an even greater degree so that from being 63.04 per 1,000 of the force in 1883, they reach 161.42 per 1,000 in 1901, and even 168.35 in 1898 and 175.54 in 1899, following the very large increase in vaccinations in 1897. It is to be remembered, as stated by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, that many of the symptons of 'Vaccinia' simulate those of syphilis so closely that the ablest syphilographers are unable to distinguish them, and these without doubt are included in the Japanese returns of Syphilis. The table further shows that every great rise in the vaccinations is followed in one or two years, by a great rise in syphilis, and the symptons which simulate syphilis do not, as a rule, disclose themselves till a considerable time has elapsed from the date of the

operation. It is also useful to bear in mind that in all the Japanese vaccinations the virus employed is "glycerinated calf lymph" of the most approved pattern.

Table, showing the mean daily force, the vaccinations, cases of syphilis, and rate per 1000 of force, occuring in the Japanese Navy from the year 1883 (16- of Meiji) to 1901 inclusive:

Year	Mean daily force	Vaccinations	Cases of Syphilis	Rate per 1000 of force
16th of Meiji (1883)	5.545		337	63.04
17 " " " (1884)	5.655		316	56.05
18 " " " (1885)	6.918		379	54.78
19 " " " (1886)	5.346	3.178	430	80.74
20 " " " (1887)	9.106	2.429	487	53.48
21st " " " (1888)	9.148	455	593	64.57
22nd " " " (1889)	8.954	498	772	86.23
23rd " " " (1890)	9.118	1.547	886	97.45
24th " " " (1891)	10.333	3.056	942	92.15
25 " " " (1892)	9.747	5.105	1085	111.32
26 " " " (1893)	9.389	3.065	1.128	121.00
27 " " " (1894)	11.003	3.242	1.381	125.57
28 " " " (1895)	13.006	4.889	1.637	125.91
1896	13.035	5.545	1.787	137.09
1897	14.964	9.710	1.971	131.72
1898	18.436	3.948	3.102	168.35
1899	19.540	5.585	3.430	175.54
1900	23.297	6.980	3.730	160.11
1901	26.469	9.157	4.008	151.42

The report of Dr. W. J. J. Stewart to the Hospitals' Committee London in June, 1902, upon the vaccination of workmen at Gore Farm, Lower Hospital, was NOT published in the weekly reports of the Metropolitan Asylums' Board, published during the outbreak of small-pox in London in that year.

The reader will exercise his own judgment ~~as to~~ in determining WHY this report was withheld, after he has read the account to be presently given of it, and which is guaranteed to be accurate. The report had been made and existed, up to the month of July, 1902: the presentation of the report by Dr. Stewart is a fact and the

facts it sets forth are of interest as bearing upon the pathology of Vaccination.

The report shows that of 587 workmen vaccinated at the Gore Farm Hospital Extension works, 166 or 28.1 per cent were soon placed on the sick list, and received sick pay at the public expense.

The mode of vaccination adopted was that of the Local Government Board; that is to say "pure glycinerated Calf-lymph" was employed and the operation was performed "under strict aseptic precautions." Each man was vaccinated in two places only.

Of the 444 vaccinated by Dr. Stewart, 375 were "Successful" as against 30 which failed. The results as to the 39 were unverified. The difference between the 444 vaccinated by Dr. Stewart and the total number of 587 vaccinated seems to be accounted for by the vaccinations of another Physician attached to the Hospital, though this does not clearly appear. No man was allowed to go on the sick list until he produced a certificate signed by Dr. Stewart himself to that effect and then the men were required to attend daily for inspection and treatment and in some instances, where the severity of the symptoms seemed to require, twice and even three times daily, Dr. Stewart says :-

> "No man was considered eligible for the sick list unless the state of the vaccination wounds was such as to preclude him from working or pointed to the necessity for his keeping the affected limb at rest. The most common causes rendering a man unfit for work were as follows.
> (I.) The occurrence of fever and general feeling of illness, usually seen in cases which reacted or took well. This most commonly set in about the fourth day after vaccination and usually was of short duration.
> (2.) The occurrence of a septic inflammation at or in the neighborhood of the vaccination wounds. This was by far the commonest complication and occurred in 125 of the cases on the list.
> (3.) The formation of an abscess. This occurred in three cases as a development of the septic inflammation; but there was a distinct break between the termination of the inflammation and the onset of the abscess, I have considered these cases in a class by themselves. In two cases the abscess formed in the armpit and in one on the forearm.
> (4.) The presence of a general pustular eczema. This occurred also in three cases and rendered the men unfit for work for a total of sixty days, or an average of twenty-three days per case."

In addition to the foregoing cases of disaster set forth in these pages, one single witness (Mr. William Tebb), produced before the Royal Commission in 1889 testimony, much of it of the character of Record testimony, of more than three thousand cases of severe sickness and of

Third Report.

over six hundred deaths directly due to vaccination, and an embittered cross-examination failed to weaken the probative force of this testimony in more than a very few cases. The returns of the Registrar General of England and Wales, showed for years, beginning with the year 1881, an average of one death per week from vaccination. This is what is shown by the death-certificates, and affords but a slight clue to the vastly greater number where the death certificate makes no mention of vaccination as the cause, though well known to have so been. It is not to be forgotten that Dr. May one of the public vaccinators of England, publicly stated that although a death in his practice had been caused by vaccination, and that too not by him but by another officer, he had omitted all reference to vaccination in his certificate, "in order to save vaccination from reproach", and he stated that this was the common practice of most physicians in like cases.

The fearful catalogue of acute and chronic blood poisoning which followed vaccination was for years met by passionate denials and insolent abuse, but says Mr. White in his work of marvellous industry and research, "The story of a Great Delusion", "we recognize the narratives as true, they are reproduced among us continually by the same means, with the same miseries and agonies, and with death for grateful release."

In the report of the Surgeon-general of the Army of the United States, Dr. Sternberg, a devoted upholder of vaccination, states under the heading : VACCINIA :-

"During the year 1898, 6,916 men were taken on sick report, as excused from duty on account of Vaccinia, and of this number one man, belonging to a command stationed in the United States , was discharged for disability. In 1899, 6,895 were taken on sick report, and one man in the Philipine Islands was reported as having been discharged for disability, and one in Cuba as having died as a result of the vaccination. But besides these cases, which even on the reports were attributed as directly due to vaccination, "a careful examination of the history of the cases recorded under the heading Septicaemia, Tetanus, etc. has shown that the operation of vaccination was the starting point in several other cases which had untoward results. These include one case of erysipelas ending in recovery; one case of discharge on account of the results of vaccination, which case is not included in the tabulation for the year 1899. Six fatal cases of Septicaemia, five of which occurred in a detachment of recruits at Camp Merritt, California, and one case of death from Tetanus."

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42 This case of Tetanus is important as showing, not simply an effect of vaccination, but as an answer to those intellectually dishonest persons who continually seek to excuse disasters, especially those of Tetanus, by alleging "impure virus" or "want of aseptic precautions" or "dirt" or neglect on the part of patient or nurse" or "the entry of some germ from the outside" or something else of the existence whereof absolutely no evidence can be found, but anything except the one obvious cause, as the source of the tetanus germ. (?)

"The discharge for disability in 1899 from the Philipines really took place in the United States, the man having been left behind by his regiment on its departure for service in the division of the Philipines. Private A.C., Company L., Sixth U.S. Infantry was admitted into the Post Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April seventh, 1899, with Vaccinia, complicated April seventeenth with Axillary abscess. He was discharged June 13th., 1899, on account of septicaemic abscess of left axillary and Pectoral regions due to vaccination and resulting in contraction of the facia and muscles, impairing the use of the arm.

W.J.J. private, Company E., First U.S. Infantry, was admitted March fourth, 1899 to the Post Hospital, Pinar del Rio Barracks, Cuba, for vaccination, returned to duty on the eleventh, readmitted March fifteenth at Guanajay, Cuba, for neutitis of the left arm from vaccination, was transferred May the first to Hospital ship Missouri as a case of false anchylosis of the left elbow following vaccination. August 25th. returned to his Company, admitted to sick report September twenty-seventh on account of 'loss of power and sensation in left arm', secondary to severe pus infection at the time of vaccination. February 1899, hand swollen and cold. Transferred to Military Hospital No.1., Havanna, Cuba, October 5th. Record states the cause of admission to have been "Loss of power and sensibility in the left arm due to vaccination". Discharged January 13th., 1900, on account of "Paralysis of left arm and forearm, the result of vaccination".

"G.S. private, Company K., First South Dakota, admitted to regimental Hospital June 26th., 1898 for Vaccinia, returned to duty June 28th. Admitted to Field Division Hospital, Presidio, San Franscisco, Cal., July 18th., 1898, with Synovitis of the right knee and was discharged on certificate of disability on account of chron-ic synovitis of the left knee joint. He did not leave the Hospital, but was taken up on the records July 20th. as a discharged soldier with abscess of left axilla following vaccination. The abscess was incised and curetted July 27th., Septicaemia develop-ed August the fourth. Septicaemia following axillary abscess."

I have been unable to find any further history of the case in the reports of the Surgeon General. Another case given in some detail in the same report is very instructive: it is that of :

"Private C.R., Company A., Twenty-Fourth Infantry, from Sunnyside, S.C., was vaccinated July 17th., 1899 with GLYCINERATED VIRUS The arm was scrubbed with green soap and water, then washed with bichloride solution and then with boiled water, preparatory to vaccination. After vaccination a dressing of sterilized gauze was applied and fastened with adhesive plaster. August the third, he reported at sick call complaining of pain in his neck and stomach:

485 ~~428~~ ~~471~~ - ~~300~~ ~~225~~ ~~380 of best copy~~

he had been sick all night. He was given a cathartic, and direct-ed to report to the Doctor if not feeling better after a few hours August fourth, had suffered greatly all night, but no surgeon was called. Assistant Surgeon Greenleaf saw him in the morning and diagnosed Tetanus: Trismus was marked. Patient was given 24mgms. of Sulphate of morphine hypodermically and two grams of Chloral Hydrate by rectum at once. Convulsions increased in frequency, until they occurred every two minutes at 11-30 A.M. when he was given 24 mgms of morphine hypodermically. At noon he swallowed 45 cc. of water. At I. p.m. his temperature was 99.6 Fahr: he could not swallow. "

The report goes on to describe the treatment; all secundem artem according to the prevailing school of medicine, ~~but all wrong, all contra-indicated if that school would but heed what they themselves learn and teach of physiology and biology.~~ On the fifth of August they gave him at 5 A. M. an enema of chloral bromide and liquid peptonides. At 6 A. M. his temperature was 105.2 Fahr. pulse 129, respiration 30, convulsions severe. At 7 A.M. sleeping, at 8 A.M. temp.106 F pulse 108, resp.30, at 8-30 A. M. temp. 107 F., pulse 108, resp.30. At 10 A.M. temp. 107 F., pulse uncountable, resp. 40, convulsions practically continuous. Died August 5th., at 11-30 A. M."

The point of vaccination presented a denuded area, the size of half a dollar. No apparent swelling or injection of surrounding tissues. Patient conscious throughout. Compalined of great pain in neck and abdomen. Oposthotonos marked. Temp. at death 107.4 rose to 108 one hour afterwards.

This case is a confession from which the advocates of vaccination cannot escape, that Tetanus may be invaccinated; i.e. that the poison or shock which produces the convulsive condition called Tetanus is in the Vaccine material itself and the convulsions are part of its pathogenesis. ~~Clearly the inoculation of such a poison should be regarded as malpractice!~~

~~As the old school regard Tetanus as practically incurable, its professors may be willing to try measures which other practitioners declare will generally cure. For the public benefit therefore I will point out a treatment which has already obtained results which must seem marvellous to practitioners of the old school. Dr. Buisson proved upon his own person that incipient Rabes is curable by the vapor bath. It is also curable by the hot-air or so called Turkish Bath, but especially if these baths be supplemented with the Indicated HOMOEOPATHIC remedy in high potency.~~

The shock to the Cutaneous nerves from the incision may of itself be sufficient to ~~produ~~ set up tetanic convulsions in persons so disposed. Ought not the inoculation of such sepsis, or the use of the lancet upon a person in health without his express consent be regarded as malpractice?

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429 Atlas, Plate ~~XXXVII~~, Fig: 1, is the portrait of Florence Burton, born May 2nd 1863, at Cold Harbor, near Trowbridge (Eng:). Her parents and family were perfectly healthy and she was a plump and healthy child until vaccinated on the 16th: of September of that year. She was vaccinated in four places by Dr: G.V. Taylor, the public vaccinator, a skilled and competent physician. The operation was performed ~~under aseptic precautions~~ with great care with the best procurable lymph. ¶ Within a week she became very ill and Dr: Taylor took a large quantity of matter from the sore. On October 1st: the mother and child went on board the "Orontes" troop-ship, bound for the Cape to join her husband, at that time a soldier in the third field battery of Royal Artillery stationed at Peitermaritzburg in Natal. On the voyage the child's arm was very inflamed, and swollen to more than twice its natural size. Lumps appeared in the arm-pits, and after arriving at Peitermaritzburg an abscess formed in the neck, under the left ear, which was lanced by Dr: Bracken. The child now became blind, and so continued until they crossed the line on the homeward journey, water streaming constantly from her eyes, perceptibly hot. Gradually she became lame in her right leg, and as she began to walk it was found that her hip was diseased. Dr: Thompson and Dr: Bracken attributed the trouble to "bad vaccine"# (129) The unfortunate victim was subjected to treatmn nt of several kinds for many years, and her mother says she was in hospitals altogether for three years during which periods portions of bone were, from time to time, removed from the hip. Finally she was discharged from St: Bartholemew as incurable. The right thigh and leg became permanently shortened and withered, and the spine grew out as seen in the portrait, and was ascribed by the physicians to her weakened condition; naturally the chest grew out to accommodate itself to the growth of the spine. The skin about the hip is sadly scarred and mutilated from the repeated operations, but never can the crime of pouring organic poison into her blood be remidied or its fearful effects undone. When eleven years of age the unhappy child was weighed, and in her clothes she weighed thirty & 1/2 pounds. Seven other children have been born to the parents, all sound and in good health.

#~~The unreasoning blindness of physicians in talking of~~ 'Bad vaccine' ~~is marvellous.~~ Is not the 'best vaccine' the product of diseases? The putrefying matter of a sore? The very idealization of Sepsis?

(29)

1430 487b ~~369~~ ~~3810~~ 389 ~~473~~

Mr:Job West of Bradford-on-Avon,England;was 49 years of age in Feb; 19o3. He was re-vaccinated at the age of 12 or 13; ~~years of age~~;an older sister was ~~vvac~~ re-vaccinated at the same time by the same phys: Dr:Findlater Crang at Timsbury near Bath. Both became paralysed.Both had been in good health until revaccinated. Family health good;the father died at the age of 75 years,the mother was living at the age of 90 in November 19o3.

In the Atlas,Plate XL Figs 3&4 are portraits taken from the ~~posterior~~ ~~and~~ lateral and posterior positions in February 19o3.

A very short time after his revaccination Mr:West experienced a spinal weakness which incapacitated him for work for weeks at a time.

This continued and when he was between 17 & 18 years of age a curva re appeared. He was advised that absolute rest in a horizontal po ion was necessary for him for about two years;but he had to work for his living! The curvature increased and in 1888 his lower limbs bega to be paralysed which increased until he can neither walk,nor stand without assistance. All feeling in his lower limbs is gone.

The sister who was re-vaccinated at the same time lives at Darlingt and Mr:Alex:Wheeler,who saw her in June 1900 described her then co dition says of her home that "it bore an air of comfort not to say of refinement" far superior to the surrounding homes. She had a clea reccollection o f the re-vaccination and of the results;she said:"ON the following Sunday I was unable to do up my hair and have never re covered the use of my left arm which was paralysed."There is also a partial paralysis of the left side.

Oldno 473 red
now 487a or 573a

A case in many respects strikingly resembling that of W. West is that of Howard Platt of Milford Conn: a copy of a photograph of whom taken at the age of is placed in the Allen plate along side the portrait of W. West.

W. Platt was a healthy boy until he was vaccinated at the age of 12 years. His arm was swollen to nearly twice its normal size and became black. He was confined to his bed for several days and continued sickly. Beginning a few years later he had annual attacks, eleven in number of what was termed rheumatism. The muscles became rigid, fingers and toes deformed. The second toe was the first attacked and the deformity extended up the limb. His body is rigid and all his joints are stiff except his elbows

His habits have always been good and he is absolutely free from all venereal taint except that implanted in him by vaccination. The resemblance of this rheumatism deformans to gonorrheal rheumatism will occur to every physician. His mother always attributed his sickness to vaccination.

{Ez 4 88a} 5136

On the 24th of July 1906 a fine healthy child of Robert Archer of 15 Kelday Road Bow (London) (England,) 4 monthes old, was vaccinated by the public vaccinator, who called on the 8th day and stated that the child's arm was progressing very favorably. The following day the mother observed the child's arms, legs and face to be covered with red blotches which quickly disappeared, that the limbs became covered with pimples and that the inflammation from the vaccine wound was spreading downward to the hand. She took the child to a doctor, but the arm got worse until swollen to the size of a man's arm. The reader should try to appreciate the intense pain the child must have suffered from the tension of the skin upon the inflamed tissues. Unhappily little thought is given to such sufferings. On the 11th of August the mother took the child to the London Hospital, but the doctor there refused to have anything to do with it stating that it was suffering from the after effects of vaccination, and that should any further trouble accrue she was to take it to the public vaccinator. Towards night the child got worse and was taken to Dr Dudgeon who stated that the pus under the scab was poisoning the child's arm and unless extracted the

513c

the arm ~~wred~~ would be lost. He removed the ~~scab~~ scab and the pus; and bathed and bandaged the arm, and advised the mother to call in the vaccinator as it would be a long and expensive job. By the 21st August the inflammation had spread across the back, and the unvaccinated arm had broken out similarly to the other, and the whole ~~to~~ body, was, (in various degrees) one mass of inflammation. On Friday August 31st the inflammation struck inwardly, the child was convulsed, and had not slept for more than 30 hours. The public vaccinator, having gone on his vacation, Dr Hogan attended the child and told the parents there was always collapse when the inflammation ~~subsides~~ subsided; he also stated that the child was not as bad as the parents thought. The child died at 6 PM that day, after "5 terrible weeks of suffering." The day after, the reporter "saw the remains of a once beautiful child, Discharges of ~~blood~~ blood had been flowing from mouth and ~~house~~ nose since death, and decomposition had already set in." Dr Hagan declined to give a certificate of death as he thought there would have to be an official inquiry. The public vaccinator returned that Evening and gave a certificate of death in which no mention was made of vaccination, but death was attributed to ~~to~~ bronchial pneumonia and meningitis. On being asked, Dr Hagan said that undoubtedly vaccination was the primary cause. The case was reportedfully by ~~Mr~~ Mr. S. Wilding in the East London Observer for Sept: 8, 1906 p.5.

On the 29th of November 1906 Alice Ann Pickles 5 months old, doughter of John Henry pickles, Warehousemaan, died from the effects of vaccination; as affears from the certificate issued by J. G. Hutchinson Coroner for the city of Bradford (England) as found by Inquest held 4th December 1906.

Early in November 1906, Frederick Henry Geall aged 19, and same age, Alpert Percy Morris of about the same age recruits in the Coldsteam Guards were vaccinated as nquired by the Rules of the British War department, Geall Geall on the 6th November and Morris on the 13th of the same month.

On the 13th November Geall died, and his mother states that he had never had a day's illness since he was three years old; that he had been vaccinated when four or five weeks old and made very ill by it, and his eyes remained very sore for a long time.

She had had three children since born, but died did not have any of them vaccinated and none of them has ever had anything the matter with him.

~~On saturday the 24th November Morris died~~ Morris died on saturday the 24th November and the parents state that up to Monday the 5th Nov,

best of health, was a young man of good physique and had never suffered from any illness. On the 13th November he wrote to his parents that he was quite well; and on the 22nd the parents received a telegram stating that he was dangerously ill. They went up to Caterham on the 23rd but only the father was allowed to see him, because, it was said, that his fever was of a malignant type. Morris died that night, and in neither death-certificate is vaccination mentioned. Both cases were made the subject of interrogation in the House of Commons, and for an illustration of disingenuous evasion the answers of the right Honorable J. W. Haldane can not be surpassed. The facts were however forced from him by the exhaustive questioning of Sir W. Collins, M. D, and we have in both cases; (1) Two thoroughly healthy young men in the prime of life; (2) Both vaccinated, and (3) Both died, Each within a week of the operation. We have (1) a sufficient cause (the introduction of septic matter into the body) (2) the occurrence of septicaemia, as stated in the death-certificate of Geall. To look around or to invent a Cause, of the existence whereof there is no evidence whatever is, as often before remarked, contrary to the fundamental rules of reason and philosophy.

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439 - The time has now come, when it will be useful to present to the student a diagnostic view of small-pox, Cowpox, and great-pox or Syphilis.

This table, I claim, has now received the assent of almost the entire profession for the reasons and with the exception presently noticed. Towards the end of the summer of 1895, a ~~copy of the table was~~ table very slightly different from that now published was forwarded to the Secretary of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons and at my request was by him widely distributed to the advocates of vaccination in Europe and America with the statement that its author would support the table as his thesis at the forthcoming meeting of the Association at Indianapolis in January, 1896, and they were invited to criticise it.

The rest can best be given in the words of the Report of the Section on Vaccination.

> "When your council resolved to establish a section on vaccination, invitations were at once issued by your Secretary to all prominent advocates and opponents of vaccination in Europe and America, inviting them to send in papers upon the subject. In connection with his paper, "The Pathology of Vaccination", Dr. Leverson prepared a pathological diagnostic table of Small-pox, Cow-pox and Great-pox or Syphilis, and, at his request, a copy of that table, together with a letter from your Secretary, was sent to a large number of the Boards of Health of this Country and to prominent advocates of vaccination in the United States and in Europe, in order that they might answer, either in their papers or in discussion, the view taken by him of the Pathology of Cow-pox. One and all of the papers received condemned vaccination. It is remarkable that not one single advocate of vaccination ventured to enter the lists when the prospect of a fair discussion was offered by the section for a full and free discussion thereupon; your Section of Vaccination considers that the evidence before the Section shows :
>
> First - That vaccination renders those who have been subject to it more susceptible to small-pox than, but for the operation, they would have been.
>
> Second - That in all epidemics of small-pox which have occurred since the general practice of vaccination, it has been the vaccinated and not the unvaccinated who have been first attacked and from whom the disease has spread.
>
> Third - That the epidemics of this century have increased in virulence in proportion to the spread of vaccination.
>
> Fourth - That the fatality among the attacked is somewhat greater, age for age, among vaccinated than among the unvaccinated.
>
> Ninth - That there is no way to distinguish the so-called "pure virus" from the impure.
>
> Tenth - That the evidence in support of the preventive or mitigating efficacy of vaccination is only negative and indirect; whilst that against either is positive and direct, as wekl as is the testimony of disease, sickness, injury and death caused by it."

440 —

516

P.240 ( ) Mr:Charles Darwin admits that Herpes is communicated to man by animals;(See "The Descent of Man",second(Am:)Ed:1890, pp.6-7.)

Mr:Darwin and Mr:Huxley furnish flagrant illustrations of the inconsistencies into which men of the very highest attainments are liable to fall under the influence of prejudice and superatition.

Both of these "sommités"of science accepted without investigation,the vaccination creed;Mr:Darwin by inheritance from his father and grandfather,who rushed in to accept the Jennerian dogma of life-long protection,before there had been any time for experience to confirm or deny it: and Erasmus D. (the grandfather)wrote to Jenner in February,1802,hoping that, "the christening and vaccination of children may always be performed on the same day."(Barron's Life of Jenner Vol:I,p.541.)

Notwithstanding his adherence to the vaccination creed,Mr: Charles Darwin in his "Variations of Animals & Plants under domestication",Vol:11,pp.260; says:"The fluids of the system,if altered for some special purpose,might induce other changes";and he adduces the change in the plumage of parrots when inoculated with the poison of toads in illustration of his position;but strange to say he was unable to realize the fact that such a statement necessarily condemned the vaccination practice.

Mr:Darwin nowhere criticizes,and as might be expected from his character,nowhere ventures to condemn the opponents of vaccination. Mr:Huxley on the other hand,while he never condescended to investigate the subject,presumed to ridicule the self-sacrificing,patient and scientific investigations of those who did so, and that too with an arrogance,lack of knowledge and ascerbity paralleled by his like conduct in attempting to criticize the master-work of Henry George,so that we have to be thankful that the days of the inquisition are over and that Mr:Huxley had no such powers as were possessed by the grand Inquisitors. But if we were to apply to Mr:Huxley the rules he himself lays down,we should deny to him absolutely, the title of a scientific man.(See his "Science & Hebrew Tradition"pp.65 133 &193,and the prologue to "Science & Christian Religion",p. 54,and same Volume,pp.93,141,142,&310;see also note to pp.266- same volume,also pp.329,363-4 &368.)

Nor did any religious newspaper 'howl down' Mr:Huxley or the bishop of Natal more bitterly or more irrationally than did

and even though they failed to become aware of the greatest of all the discoveries made in the very sciences they professed,- (those of Béchamp and of his fellow-workers,) we will recognize in Charles Darwin one of the great lights of science of the "wonderful century," and in Professor Huxley an able teacher of what he knew; but also alas! of errors which he thought he thought were truths.

Insert to note on p 515 (red) to Chapter XII

entrusted to a sure hand in England may have reached him,but

P.240

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Nor did any religious newspaper 'howl down' Mr:Huxley or the bishop of Natal more bitterly or more irrationally than did Mr:Huxley and many of his"spurious"(vide Jenner)scientific colleagues"howl down" all who with dispassionate, calm and lucid arguments, founded upon demonstrated facts, proved the uselessness of vaccination and its harmful character.

But we will not measure Mr:Huxley by his own rule; but recognizing his merit in his own proper department of learning as well as the grand intellect of Charles Darwin, we concede to Jove "that he may sometimes nod" ~~without being in consequence denied the title of A demigod of science!~~

The life of Charles Darwin by his son Francis presents to us a sad picture of almost constant physical suffering, which increases the admiration all must feel for his great and useful labors. Why was the life of one who, it is evident from his family history, inherited a generous vitality, so embittered by ill-health? In the hope of being able to find some light upon this question I addressed letters on two occasions to Mr:Francis Darwin, editor of "The Life & letters of Charles Darwin" asking him if he could furnish me with some sort of clinical history of his father, and explaining the reasons, of scientific and humanitarian interest, which prompted the application. One of these letters I know never reached its destination; the second entrusted to a sure hand in England may have reached him, but I

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The table then presented to the American Association of Physicians and surgeons remained wholly unchallenged until September 1901, though published from time to time in several medical journals, and thrust upon the notice of the profession and especially upon Boards of Health and other pro-vaccinists at every convenient opportunity. At the last named date, the first and only attempt at assailing it was made by a young M.D., (and not courteous) by a general denial of its accuracy: but the assault broke down the moment this young man was driven to particularize any error. The more experienced physicians present made no such attempt, but speedily cut short the discussion.

Portfolio 517

Notes to chapter XII.

In London in 1899 at the Local Government Board's Station in Lamb's Conduit Street. I saw an average ~~XXXXXX~~ of one

p. ~~[illegible]~~ (I)

show any phagedenic disposition as in the genuine pox.

Now the "phagedenic disposition" which Jenner declares to be indispensible to the true pox is that which characterizes what is known as cowpox or vaccine erysipelas ~~today~~.

Inselt p 517

Continuation of Note 3 to chapter XII (p 517 red) 517.

A curious effort to mitigate the force of the statement of Jenner's position, has been recently made, by asserting that the term erysipelas means today something different from what it did in Jenner's time. As this ~~assert~~ statement is, I believe, made in all honesty it deserves ~~a reply~~ attention.

Let those who believe the statement turn to Jenner's own note (given supra p 3.) and they will see that their anxiety to uphold vaccination has blinded them. The "spontaneously ~~or mild~~ appearing sores are

experiment was concluded ... experimenter, but ~~the~~ no reliable clinical history ... has been allowed appear.

"Vaccinosis and its cure", Obs. IX, XVII

This is only true to a relative degree, although the condition of cow-pox is not the same in its effects upon the cow, that the condition of syphilis is to man; cow-poison, or the pox-diseased microzyma of the cow, inoculated upon man produces in him, the condition termed syphilitic, or a diseas-

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA IN THE ARMY IN BESSARALIA.

(DR. MULLEN, STAFF SURGEON)

ATTACKS PER 1,000 OF TROOPS.

YEAR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	REMARKS
1899	3.78	5.90	3.24	3.44	Mosquitoes entirely absent.
1900	4.45	2.91	4.81	7.56	Mosquitoes in great quantities.
1901	3.93	5.81	9.81	11.22	No increase of mosquitoes in July and entirely absent in August!

Portfolio II 517

Notes to chapter XII.

In London in 1899 at the Local Government Board's Station in Lamb's Conduit Street, I saw an average XXXXXXX of one case in thirteen brought back on the eighth day showing erythema. Vaccinated with Government-provided-calf-lymph, by the head official vaccinator of the British Government, under "strict aseptic precautions", surely the resulting erythema must be regarded as one of the "vaccinides" and when can the constitution be assured to be freed from this poison?

Fourth report of the R.B.C., 1889, App. pp. 478-82, Q. 15, 222-9, 15, 262-90, also Q. 15, 340. See also "Vac. Inq." vol. XIII, p. 13.

) Jenner's note supra p. also "Further Observations", p. I.

4) This report of the Royal College of Surgeons, together with the reports of the Royal College of Physicians of Dublin and of Edinborough, and of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of other cities, formed PART of the report of the Royal College of Physicians of London, 1806. Unhappily for humanity, and for the reputation of Sir John Simon, this report of the London College of Surgeons, though the only one of the six above-mentioned reports which was made after investigation and as its result, was SUPPRESSED by Sir John Simon, when he prepared his now celebrated "paper" for presentation to Parliament in 1857, and it was the only one of the six reports which was suppressed. This shameful suppression does not seem to have been discovered until 1889, when Sir John Simon agai n presented, this time to the Commission, his "Papers etc." of 1857. But the tergiversations of the public officials of Great Britain, in everything concerning vaccination, had now become familiar to a certain portion of the public, consisting of men very earnest for the public welfare, though holding no official positions, and these papers were now carefully scrutinized, with the result that the attempt again to impose upon the public was detected. On the discovery being made, Mr. Bret Ince, the Secretary to the Commission, informed Mr. William Tebb that he was authorized by Sir John Simon to say that he would appear before the Commission and submit himself to cross-examination upon the matter. But in the constitution of the Commission, no powers had been given them to enforce the attendance of witnesses; and although abundant XXXXXXXXXXXX opportunity was offered to Sir John Simon to appear before the Commission for the above purpose, he never did so after the discovery had been made. We shall see another unfortunate consequence of the absence of power to compel the attendance of witnesses in the case of another official of the British Local Government Board (Dr. Ballard), who had been guilty of a very cruel deception to "preserve vaccination from reproach."

p. ~~228~~ 4 (5) Third report of R.B.C., Q. 9, 969.

" (6) The curious statements of Dr. Justus O'Hage, Health Commissioner of St. Paul, Minn., have already been noted, supra p.

p. ~~229~~ 5 (7) Second report, R.B.C., 1889.

" (8) An imperfect account of the experiment is to be found in the Medical report of the "Local Government Board", 1883, p. 46. The experiment was concluded in 1901 by the death of the rash experimenter, but no reliable clinical history of his case has been allowed to appear.

p. ~~230~~ 6 (9) "Vaccinosis and its cure", Obs. IX, XVII

" (10) This is only true to a relative degree, although the condition of cow-pox is not the same in its effects upon the cow, that the condition of syphilis is to man; cow-poison, or the pox-diseased microzyma of the cow, inoculated upon man produces in him, the condition termed syphilitic, or a diseas-

2 XIE ~ XIII ?

Notes to Chapter

P. (1) See Osler's practice of Medicine p. 72? Since the publication of that work Dr. Cory has died from the effects of his self-inoculated syphilis. Every effort to hush up the facts has been made by the Local Government Board of England and other persons involved "to preserve vaccination from reproach" and no clinical history of this most instructive case has been permitted to appear.

p. (2) R. Vol. First Report 2.

p. (3) My view of this most important and interesting question is as follows:
In the present condition of pathological knowledge there is absolutely no certainty with respect to the etiology of tetanus or of any other diseased condition. With regard to tetanus, there is a large mass of evidence tending to show that it may result from the mere irritation of a nerve (electrically or otherwise,) especially of a nerve root or of a nerve ending. Also it may be induced by the introduction of septic material into the system in any part of the bosy, when the local symptomswill vary according to the nerves with which the the septic materialmay come in contact and upon which by reason of such contact, it acts as an irritant. In "Science" (The MacMillan Co. N.Y.) for October, 6th. 1905, N. S. Vol. XXII pp. 417 etc., is anarticle by Prof. Hans Meyer, being the first of the Herter lectures delivered at the John Hopkins School, wherein he shows tetanus resulting from the inoculation of a sterile toxin derived from the tetanus Baccillus.

p. (4) The statement in the text is true in one meaning of the term "infects". But care must be taken not to confuse this with the term "infectious" in its ordinary usage as denoting the quality of being carried through the air to and infecting another animal. Dr. MacFarland doubtless meant that by inoculation and only by inoculation the diseased condition called cow-pox would occassionally be produced in an animal inoculated with such transformed variolous matter.

Port II 515 497 ~~262~~

~~M. Jonathan~~

12 Insert to p 7

Note ~~11b~~ ~~16 p 241~~

Up to this date and till ~~about a year~~ several months later I shared with the profession its general ignorance of the subject of vaccination and had no conception of the value of portrait representations of lesions resulting from this malpractice. Thus it did not occur to me to have portraits taken of this child in its state of suffering. I was only concerned to cure him if it were possible. This happened in other cases which came to me in the course of time. My means too were much straightened - a difficulty which has continually stood in my way - and it has only been by depriving myself of most of the comforts my ~~years~~ advanced age demanded that I have been able to collect the mass of facts and illustrations presented in this work. The case I most regret the lack of portraiture of is that of Daniel Regnier. Had conscience permitted me to abandon the struggle for the redemption of ~~man~~kind from the devouring superstition of vaccination, a rapidly growing practice would soon have relieved my restricted means.

p 14 CST "Pure Calf-Lymph" Three false words; as well talk of pure ...

not selected from among ... be found in the ranks of physicians in the United States as elsewhere, but are in most cases of a specially low type. Rare indeed is it that a medical official in any State of the Union is appointed because of his fitness for the office. Knowledge how to utilize the political machine of the party to which he has attached hinself, subserviency to some political 'boss', truckling to a depraved and depraving press, - such are the 'capacities' which entitle M.Ds. in nearly all the States to fill official medical positions, the salaries attached to which are generally sufficient to attract only two classes, viz: (I) The few, the very few, who accept official position for the opportunities they hope it will afford them for scientific investigation or for improving the sanitary conditions of their district, and who are constrained to hang on to their positions long after they have learned that their noble hopes and aspirations were but illusions because it is too late, or they fear it is too late for them to earn a living in any other way; and (2) the large majority who could not earn a living for themselves.

p. ~~249~~ (15) ~~(15)~~ (17) To avert misapprehension, I mention here that for many years, (about thirty) I suffered from periodical headaches following periods of hard study. ~~Of XXXXXX~~ I was at last relieved by means of numerous Tenotomies and proper glasses by Dr. George Stevens and his disciple Dr. Ambrose L. Rainey, to both of whom I desire to tender my warmest acknowledgements.

p. ~~258~~ (~~16~~) (~~XX~~) (18) ~~See post chapter XVIII, "Infection".~~

p. ~~241~~ 17 (I9) (~~19~~) For another case of abscesses from vaccination see case of the child of Mrs. Hume-Rothery, post p. ~~246~~.

~~p. 244 (17)~~ 19 21 About ~~150~~ 14 men, several of them experienced physicians saw the case of Daniel Regner at the same time that I did; - the most of them composing the graduating class of a leading medical school of New York. Although a few, very few, of those students were then, and now as physicians are, opposed to vaccination on medical grounds, and for them further investigation was probably unnecessary, I do not know of a single one of the others whom it stirred to examine into the question.

p 18 note (19) p 20 60 p 23 - 20 for note see on p 23 of port II

This curious psychological fact, as well as my own mental condition as above described, illustrates in a very instructive manner the attitude of the medical profession upon the question of vaccination from its medical side. From its political point of view - the forcing by law, this cult upon those who are opposed to it, the attitude of the profession precisely resembles that of the clergy, whenever an attempt is made to disestablish the church in countries where a state church is established by law, and especially where the pay of the priest depends in any degree on the number of worshippers, willing or unwilling. In both cases the state pays a class to be ignorant--is it any wonder that its members prefer ignorance to knowledge?

But what is to be wondered at, and to be grieved over, and to ~~XX~~ be struggled against with might and main, is that a people, claiming to love liberty, to uphold human rights nursed upon a declaration of rights, whose essential teachings are true in spite of the ~~purely~~ verbal criticisms to which it is open - a people too, who arrogantly lay claim to a superior degree of intelligence, could for so long a period continue to be fooled by the false claims and dishonest usurpations of the medical priests!

ed condition so like to syphilis, that, as Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson said: "the most skilled syphilographers are unable to distinguish between them."

(II) With regard to tetanus, the assertion is specially ill-placed. Already in the year 1805, tetanus was recorded as following vaccination, which upon investigation was conceded to have been the undeniable cause. There was no other cause discoverable; there was no other solution of continuity of the skin than the vaccinating puncture, and care and general cleanliness were proven.

Letters of the Board to the author, particularly one under date July 6th, 1903.

Except the blood; it is necessary to name this exception as the blood is now properly classed among the tissues of the body.

In making this statement-and in others of a somewhat similar character which will be found in this work-some readers may consider that I have been unduly severe upon health officials. I have not been so. Undoubtedly there are, here and there, to be found among them men worthy of the name of physician, but in the case of the large majority of medical officials in the United States the charges made hold true. Besides the "pride of place love of ease, and desire for power and pelf which beset all officials, and before which the majority of XXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX them,-being but men,-fall down, most of the Health offocials in the various States of the Union, are not selected from among the many able and noble men to be found in the ranks of physicians in the United States as elsewhere, but are in most cases of a specially low type. Rare indeed is it that a medical official in any State of the Union is appointed because of his fitness for the office. Knowledge how to utilize the political machine of the party to which he has attached hinself, subserviency to some political 'boss', truckling to a depraved and depraving press,-such are the 'capacities' which entitle M.Ds. in nearly all the States to fill official medical positions, the salaries attached to which are generally sufficient to attract only two classes, viz: (I) The few, the very few, who accept official position for the opportunities they hope it will afford them for scientific investigation or for improving the sanitary conditions of their district, and who are constrained to hang on to their positions long after they have learned that their noble hopes and aspirations were but illusions because it is too late, or they fear it is too late for them to earn a living in any other way; and (2) the large majority who could not earn a living for themselves.

To avert misapprehension, I mention here that for many years, (about thirty) I suffered from periodical headaches following periods of hard study. I was at last relieved by means of numerous Tenotomies and proper glasses by Dr. George Stevens and his disciple Dr. Ambrose L. Rainey, to both of whom I desire to tender my warmest acknowledgements.

See post chapter XVIII, "Infection".

For another case of abscesses from vaccination see case of the child of Mrs. Hume-Rothery, post p. 246.

About 150 men, several of them experienced physicians saw the case of Daniel Regner at the same time that I did;- the most of them composing the graduating class of a leading medical school of New York. Although a few, very few, of those students were then, and now as physicians are, opposed to vaccination on medical grounds, and for them further investigation was probably unnecessary, I do not know of a single one of the others whom it stirred to examine into the question.

This curious psychological fact, as well as my own mental condition as above described, illustrates in a very instructive manner the attitude of the medical profession upon the question of vaccination from its medical side. From its political point of view-the forcing by law, this cult upon those who are opposed to it, the attitude of the profession precisely resembles that of the clergy, whenever an attempt is made to disestablish the church in countries where a state church is established by law, and especially where the pay of the priest depends in any degree on the number of worshippers, willing or unwilling. In both cases the state pays a class to be ignorant--is it any wonder that its members prefer ignorance to knowledge?

But what is to be wondered at, and to be grieved over, and to be struggled against with might and main, is that a people, claiming to love liberty, to uphold human rights nursed upon a declaration of rights, whose essential teachings are true in spite of the purely verbal criticisms to which it is open- a people too, who arrogantly lay claim to a superior degree of intelligence, could for so long a period continue to be fooled by the false claims and dishonest usurpations of the medical priests!

(19) Note to p ~~20~~ 18 portfolio II my case

The uselessness of Formalin as a disinfectant is confessed in the bulletin of the Hygienic Laboratory U. S. Marine Hospital Dr M. J. Rosenau (1900). He also admits (p 3) "Formaldehyd . . . . has an extremely irritating effect upon the mucous membrane of the nose and conjunctiva" and to the despotic disregard of the consequences produced by it and ignorance of its uselessness on the part of the official ~~[illegible]~~ M Ds of the city of Philadelphia I am indebted for over three years of great suffering often of intense severity.

In the same bulletin (p 4) Dr Rosenau says: "Formaldehyd forms a chemical compound with albuminous matter from which it is impossible to again separate it."

And what are the ~~final~~ full consequences to their victims of subjecting "the mucous membrane of the nose and conjunctiva" neither Dr Rosenau, nor all the physicians of the United States can tell.

~~The~~ All the elaborate experiments described in the above mentioned bulletin are ~~for~~ directed to the object of destroying imaginary "germs of disease". The public funds are wasted, patients tortured, ~~and~~ earnest effort misdirected and "counsel darkened by words without wisdom."

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as to this I am without information. No reply has ever reached me.

Mr: Erasmus Darwin the grandfather, and Dr: Robert W. Darwin the father of Charles Darwin were enthusiastic adherents of the vaccination rite, without ever studying it, and eagerly accepted Jenner's assertion of life-long protection long before there could have been any opportunity for testing it; hence it may be regarded as certain that Charles Darwin was certainly made to "passthrough the fire". If now the clinical history of Charles Darwin could be obtained it might clear up, to confirm or to repel, the suspicion that vaccination may have been a factor in the constant interruption to the labors of this great naturalist, and may have cut short this valuable life as it has so many of less value.

(If the passage on seropath foudroyante which I cannot at present find introduce the following or else as a note)

Drs E Baltus and I Béchamp found that ~~the purest~~ the microzymas of the pancreas after being ~~cleanses~~ washed with distilled water, with ether and again with water, introduced by intravenous injection into a dog in the proportion of 1 to 1,000,000 of body weight produced death instantaneously. ~~The ex~~ No satisfactory explanation of the mechanism of death was obtained ~~given~~ but the hypothesis of embolism was excluded. Communication of Prof A Béchamp to the Academy of ~~Paris~~ Medicine (Paris) May 17, 1881

p 23 (21)

I do not ignore the researches which show that malarial fever may be inoculated upon a healthy (susceptible?) person by the Anopheles mosquito from a sick one, but the malarial condition must first exist.

The mosquito theory of disease, having some truth at its base has been ridden as a mania; papers prepared for a pretended symposium have been refused a hearing if they failedto recognize the Stegomaia as the sole cause of yellow fever and the Anopheles as the sole cause of malarial fever, and where absolute silence could not be imposed, insolent abuse has been resorted to; may logic has been repudiated and it has been boldly asserted that a scientific logic ~~claimed to overturn~~ apart from common logic. And this nonsense was received with vociferous applause by the medical section of the AM ass for the adv of Sci at its meeting in New Orleans in Jan 1906

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